Newport Mercury.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1800. [No. 1998.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Publiſhed by HENRY BARBER, on the North Side of WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

The Newport Inſurance Company.

The Stockholders of the Newport Inſurance Company are hereby notified to meet at the Company's Office on Tueſday the fifth Day of Auguſt next, at 10 o'Clock, *A. M.* for the Purpoſe of electing a Director in the Room of Capt. Smith, who has reſigned ſaid Office.

Newport, 19th July, 1800.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. DENISON, *Sec'ry.*

TO BE SOLD,

That valuable Eſtate late belonging to Joſeph Scott, Eſq; deceaſed, pleaſantly ſituated on the weſt Side of Broad-ſtreet, and conſiſting of a very large Lot of Land, with a handſome commodious Dwelling-Houſe and a Number of other Buildings thereon, together with a Tan Yard provided with all the neceſſary Conveniences to carry on that profitable Buſineſs to every Advantage.—Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the Terms by inquiring of the Subſcriber, who is authoriſed by the Owner to diſpoſe of the ſame. J. BOURS.

Newport, July 22d.

TO BE SOLD,

A two Story Brick Houſe with a double pitched Roof, has a good Cellar and Well of Water, and ſeveral Out-Buildings, ſtanding on a Lot 160 Feet deep and 31½ wide, ſituate on the Hill, juſt above the Rev. Dr. Hopkins's Meeting-Houſe.

Alſo, two Lots of Land, ſituated on the North and South Sides of the Gate leading to Eaſton's Beach—the Lot on the North Side containing 4 Acres, and that on the South 3 Acres. The Whole to be ſold on reaſonable Terms for Caſh, or exchanged for a Farm. Apply to

ROBERT BRATTLE.

Newport, July 21, 1800.

FOR SALE,

That agreeably ſituated Eſtate, on the Hill, *formerly* the Eſtate of Captain Benjamin Wright, deceaſed. For Terms apply to JOSEPH BRIGGS.

Newport, July 21, 1800.

Wanted to Purchaſe, or Leaſe for a Term of Years, a HOUSE and GARDEN, in an airy Part of the Town.

Alſo, wanted to hire, a COACHMAN, white or black, that can be well recommended—Good Wages will be given.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, 22d July, 1800.

Thoſe Perſons that have Demands againſt the Eſtate of Mr. *ADAM FERGUSON*, late of Newport, Tobacconiſt, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber for Settlement; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make Payment to

ROBERT M. AMBROSE, *Adminiſtrator.*

July 21, 1800.

Whereas Harriet Sweet, Wife of Godfrey Sweet, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Yeoman, hath preferred her Petition to the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport aforeſaid, within and for ſaid County, on the fourth Monday of Auguſt next, praying the ſaid Court, for divers Cauſes in the ſaid Petition ſet forth, to pronounce a Decree of Divorce from the Bond of Marriage between the ſaid Godfrey and Harriet, and to aſſign Alimony to the ſaid Harriet out of the Eſtate of the ſaid Godfrey. This is, therefore, to give Notice to the ſaid GODFREY SWEET, and to all others concerned, to be and appear before the ſaid Court at the ſaid Time and Place, then and there to reſpond to the Matters contained in the ſaid Petition.

By Order,
WILLIAM V. KING, *Clerk.*

Newport, 19th July, 1800.

Was LOST, on Tueſday laſt, Thirty-nine Dollars of the Rhode-Iſland Bank, conſiſting of Three Ten, One Five, One Three, and One One Dollar Bills.—Whoever has found the ſame, and will leave them with the Printer, ſhall be generouſly rewarded. *July 22.*

To be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thurſday 28th of Auguſt next, by

GARDNER & DEAN,

on the Premiſes,

A Dwelling-Houſe and Lot of Land, ſituate on Thames-ſtreet, owned and at preſent occupied by *JOHN C. SCOTT*; being about 44 Feet front, on Thames-ſtreet, and 182 Feet deep; together with a Store ſtanding on Wanton's Wharf.—The Conditions will be made known at the Time and Place of Sale.—Poſſeſſion will be delivered to the Purchaſer immediately.

Newport, 21st July, 1800.

JUDAH M. ISAACKS

BROKER, HAS FOR SALE,

Jamaica Sugars, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Havanna Ditto, by the Box or Barrel; White Ditto, by the Box or Barrel; Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; and Port and Sherry Wine, by the Quarter Caſk.

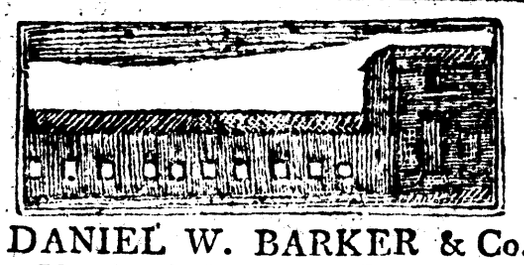
A FARM lying in Jameſtown, containing 70 Acres of Land, with a good Houſe and Orchard thereon, is well watered, will cut 20 Tons of Engliſh Hay, and keep 14 Head of grown Cattle.

A FARM lying in Volentown, containing 85 Acres, with a good Orchard thereon, and handy to a Beach-Pond.

Alſo, a LOT on Gravelly-Point, in Newport, extending 40 Feet North and South, and 80 Feet Eaſt and Weſt.

Likewiſe, 100 Buſhels of coarſe Salt.

22d July, 1800.



DANIEL W. BARKER & Co.

Hereby inform the Public, that they have for Sale, at their Ropewalk at the South End of the Town, Bolt-Rope; Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions; Rigging by the Suit, turned out at the ſhorteſt Notice, and manufactured equal to any in the United States.

They return their Thanks to their Cuſtomers, and ſolicit a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, July 21, 1800.

Juſt received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER
Hyſon
Souchong
Bohea
Tea Cadies
Waiters
Boglipores
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

} Teas, per Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity.

And for Sale, by

JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,

Have for Sale at their Store on Baniſter's Wharf,

BROWN SUGAR by the Hogſhead or Barrel; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogſhead; Molaſſes by the Hogſhead; Flour by the Barrel, Prime Pork by Ditto; prime and Cargo Beef by Ditto; Pimento by the Bag; Roſin by the Barrel; Powder by the Caſk; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; Salt petre'd Hams; Candles by the Box; Iron Cabouſes; Turks-Iſland Salt; a few Boxes of Havanna Sugar and genuine SPANISH SEGARS.

—ALSO—

Honey by the Hogſhead or Gallon, New-York Soap by the Box, and two large Scale Beams.

—LIKEWISE—

LIQUORS, of the beſt Kind, a general Aſſortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Aſſortment of which they propoſe to be conſtantly ſupplied with.——Fiſhing Parties, Maſters of Packets Paſſengers, &c. may be ſupplied at ſaid Store on the ſhorteſt Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

July 1, 1800.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,

That he has juſt received, at his STORE, *oppoſite General MARTIN'S,*

A new Supply of

SUMMER GOODS,

which he is determined to ſell very low.

Alſo a Number of elegant TRUXTON HATS.

He returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, June 23, 1799.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND

Takes this Method to inform his Friends, Cuſtomers, and others, he has juſt received

A beautiful and general Aſſortment of

SUMMER GOODS,

Of the lateſt Importations—

Which he is now ſelling at the loweſt Prices poſſible.

He has likewiſe a Parcel of the beſt Ladies Kid and Morocco SLIPPERS.

June 27, 1800.

NATHAN B. MILLER,

Moſt reſpectfully acquaints his Friends, in the Town and Country,

THAT he has lately received a freſh Supply of ſuch Goods as are uſually ſold at his Store, conſiſting generally of

Brandy in Pipes—4th Proof, entitled to Drawback.

Sherry Wine in Ditto—entitled to Drawback—very good.

Ditto in Quarter-Caſks.

Port-Wine in Pipes—of an excellent Quality.

India Sugars—Loaf Sugar by the Hundred, or leſs Quantity—brown Sugar by the Hogſhead.

Boſton Chocolate, freſh—a few Hogſheads of Jamaica Spirits.

Geneva by the Caſk, and Pepper by the Bag.

Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, or leſs Quantity, and a few Caſes of Florence Oil.—the Whole of which will be ſold as low as at any Store in Newport, for Caſh, or approved Notes.

Alſo, a few Boxes of PIPES—of various Sizes. *July 15, 1800.*

GODFREY WENWOOD

Has for Sale,

NEW ſuperfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Miſtic Tile, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Buſhel or leſs Quantity. Alſo,

A large Quantity of SHIP-BREAD, of an excellent Quality; and WHEAT BRAN, by the Buſhel.

Newport, July 8, 1800.

RYE FLOUR,

By the Quantity, or ſingle Barrel,

FOR SALE, BY

C. FOWLER & *Company.*

Newport, May 26, 1800.

Lately imported from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,

By *THOMAS HANDY,*

Freſh TEAS of the firſt Qualities, viz.

GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.

Alſo, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-ſtreet, ſingle and double-refined SUGAR.

Newport, 8th October, 1799.

JAMES MUMFORD

Moſt reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has juſt received, and has for Sale at his Shop in Thames-ſtreet, a few Doors South of the Ferry Wharf,

An Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS.

Alſo a faſhionable Aſſortment of Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.

☞ All of which he propoſes to diſpoſe of on the moſt moderate Terms.

June 10, 1800.

From the Charleston (South-Carolina) State Gazette of July 8, 1800.

Mr. TIMOTHY,

THE period will ſhortly arrive when it devolves on the ſeveral ſtates compoſing the union, to nominate electors, who are to make choice of a perſon fitting to repreſent them as their Preſident. An office ſo important in itſelf, with which the intereſts of the whole country are ſo cloſely connected, and on which its preſent proſperity and future advancement ſo eſſentially depends, cannot fail to excite the moſt lively ſolicitude in the heart of every honeſt and patriotic citizen of America.

The firſt adminiſtration, ſo wiſe in its operation, and ſo happy in its conſequences, might, perhaps, not have been equalled, had we have been ſtrangers to the one that by the conſtitutional power is now on the eve of expiring. Threatened with war and deſolation from abroad—interrupted by ſedition and diſcord at home—in ſuch trying, ſuch momentous and dangerous poſitions have theſe ſtates been placed; and what has been the uniform, firm and unalterable conduct of the Executive? Forbearance and moderation—And what have ſuch meaſures produced? An encreaſe of happineſs and proſperity to the citizens of this country unparalleled in the hiſtory of the world. Let an unbeliever take a preſent and a retroſpective view of the United States of America within theſe few years paſt, and he muſt be compelled to reform his ſtubborn creed.

A ſhort and brief extract will be ſufficient to illuſtrate the benefits we have received, and the cauſes to which it may be attributed—If national intereſt had been ſacrificed to national pride, America at this day, would have been at war with France.—If individual or private revenge had guided the councils; or the unextinguiſhed embers of an almoſt expired flame, had prevailed over the public welfare, and had again blazed into light, America, at this day, would have been engaged in hoſtilities with Great-Britain. In either caſe ruin would have been inevitable; and inſtead of what we at preſent feel and enjoy, we might have been conſigned to a train of calamities as heavy and afflictive as are yet recorded in the catalogue of human woes—We might have lived and have ſeen theſe ſtates divided and oppoſed; and the remembrance of their boaſted independence only left to afflict the tortured recollection—The citizens of the United States, might have been doomed to feel in its fulleſt force, the pernicious and all deſtructive power, that has overthrown ſome of the wiſeſt formed, and beſt adminiſtered governments of the univerſe—and the miſery of millions ſealed forever.

How conſolatory is it then for them that from ſuch condition they are free? That they can turn and at once view every thing that is oppoſite to it—to ſcenes which preſent to the gladdened eye, peace and tranquility—commerce, flouriſhing, widely extended, and yet extending—agriculture improved, improving; and amply rewarding the proprietor of the ſoil for the pains and labour of cultivating it—mechanic arts encreaſed, daily encreaſing, and artizans of every deſcription liberally patronized and encouraged—a government, poſſeſſed of efficient ſtrength to carry on with energy its widely diffuſed concerns, and its citizens happy in the enjoyment of rational freedom, and cheerfully ſubmitting to equal laws and mild regulations; the one founded on the wiſdom and experience of ages, and the other only formed for the undiſtinguiſhing benefit of the whole.

The high character the United States by ſuch wiſe conduct have obtained cannot but cauſe them to be feelingly alive to preſerve this reputation unimpeachable and unimpaired. The nations of Europe look towards America with veneration and reſpect: it would be to be lamented ſhould any deliberate or premeditated act, occaſion a forfeiture of this good opinion—it would be committing more than a common act of injuſtice towards themſelves, willingly to ſurrender that which is of ſuch ineſtimable value; and which can be preſerved without ſervility, or without a ſacrifice. Let me then, finally, exhort the electors to be guarded in their choice. To them will their country be reſigned; and from their hands will it meet its deliverance or its bondage. JUVENIS.

Newport Mercury.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1800. [No. 1998.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, on the North Side of WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

The Newport Insurance Company.

The Stockholders of the Newport Insurance Company are hereby notified to meet at the Company's Office on Tuesday the fifth Day of August next, at 10 o'Clock, *A. M.* for the Purpose of electing a Director in the Room of Capt. Smith, who has resigned said Office.

Newport, 19th July, 1800.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. DENISON, *Sec'ry.*

TO BE SOLD,

That valuable Estate late belonging to Joseph Scott, Esq; deceased, pleasantly situated on the west Side of Broad-street, and consisting of a very large Lot of Land, with a handsome commodious Dwelling-House and a Number of other Buildings thereon, together with a Tan Yard provided with all the necessary Conveniences to carry on that profitable Business to every Advantage.—Any Person inclining to purchase may know the Terms by inquiring of the Subscriber, who is authorised by the Owner to dispose of the same. J. BOURS.

Newport, July 22d.

TO BE SOLD,

A two Story Brick House with a double pitched Roof, has a good Cellar and Well of Water, and several Out-Buildings, standing on a Lot 160 Feet deep and 31½ wide, situate on the Hill, just above the Rev. Dr. Hopkins's Meeting-House.

Also, two Lots of Land, situated on the North and South Sides of the Gate leading to Easton's Beach—the Lot on the North Side containing 4 Acres, and that on the South 5 Acres. The Whole to be sold on reasonable Terms for Cash, or exchanged for a Farm. Apply to ROBERT BRATTLE.

Newport, July 21, 1800.

FOR SALE,

That agreeably situated Estate, on the Hill, *formerly* the Estate of Captain Benjamin Wright, deceased. For Terms apply to JOSEPH BRIGGS.

Newport, July 21, 1800.

Wanted to Purchase, or Lease for a Term of Years, a HOUSE and GARDEN, in an airy Part of the Town.

Also, wanted to hire, a COACHMAN, white or black, that can be well recommended—Good Wages will be given.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, 22d July, 1800.

Those Persons that have Demands against the Estate of Mr. *ADAM FERGUSON*, late of Newport, Tobacconist, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement; and those indebted to said Estate are desired to make Payment to

ROBERT M. AMBROSE, *Administrator.*

July 21, 1800.

Whereas Harriet Sweet, Wife of Godfrey Sweet, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Yeoman, hath preferred her Petition to the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport aforesaid, within and for said County, on the fourth Monday of August next, praying the said Court, for divers Causes in the said Petition set forth, to pronounce a Decree of Divorce from the Bond of Marriage between the said Godfrey and Harriet, and to assign Alimony to the said Harriet out of the Estate of the said Godfrey. This is, therefore, to give Notice to the said GODFREY SWEET, and to all others concerned, to be and appear before the said Court at the said Time and Place, then and there to respond to the Matters contained in the said Petition.

By Order,
WILLIAM V. KING, *Clerk.*

Newport, 19th July, 1800.

Was LOST, on Tuesday last, Thirty-nine Dollars of the Rhode-Island Bank, consisting of Three Ten, One Five, One Three, and One One Dollar Bills.—Whoever has found the same, and will leave them with the Printer, shall be generously rewarded. *July 22.*

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday 28th of August next, by

GARDNER & DEAN,

on the Premises,

A Dwelling-House and Lot of Land, situate on Thames-street, owned and at present occupied by *JOHN C. SCOTT*; being about 44 Feet front, on Thames-street, and 182 Feet deep; together with a Store standing on Wanton's Wharf.—The Conditions will be made known at the Time and Place of Sale.—Possession will be delivered to the Purchaser immediately.

Newport, 21st July, 1800.

JUDAH M. ISAACKS

BROKER, HAS FOR SALE,

Jamaica Sugars, by the Hogshead or Barrel; Havanna Ditto, by the Box or Barrel; White Ditto, by the Box or Barrel; Molasses, by the Hogshead or Barrel; and Port and Sherry Wine, by the Quarter Cask.

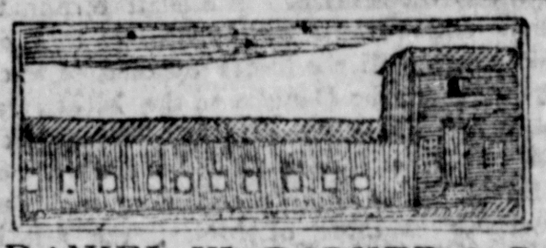
A FARM lying in Jamestown, containing 70 Acres of Land, with a good House and Orchard thereon, is well watered, will cut 20 Tons of English Hay, and keep 14 Head of grown Cattle.

A FARM lying in Volentown, containing 85 Acres, with a good Orchard thereon, and handy to a Beach-Pond.

Also, a LOT on Gravelly-Point, in Newport, extending 40 Feet North and South, and 80 Feet East and West.

Likewise, 100 Bushels of coarse Salt.

22d July, 1800.



DANIEL W. BARKER & Co.

Hereby inform the Public, that they have for Sale, at their Ropewalk at the South End of the Town, Bolt-Rope; Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions; Rigging by the Suit, turned out at the shortest Notice, and manufactured equal to any in the United States.

They return their Thanks to their Customers, and solicit a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, July 21, 1860.

Just received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER
Hyson
Souchong
Bohea
Tea Cadies
Waiters
Boglipores
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

} Teas, per Chest or smaller Quantity.

And for Sale, by

JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,

Have for Sale at their Store on Banister's Wharf,

BROWN SUGAR by the Hogshead or Barrel; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogshead; Molasses by the Hogshead; Flour by the Barrel, Prime Pork by Ditto; prime and Cargo Beef by Ditto; Pimento by the Bag; Rosin by the Barrel; Powder by the Cask; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; Salt petre'd Hams; Candles by the Box; Iron Cabouses; Turks-Island Salt; a few Boxes of Havanna Sugar and genuine SPANISH SEGARS.

—ALSO—

Honey by the Hogshead or Gallon, New-York Soap by the Box, and two large Scale Beams.

—LIKEWISE—

LIQUORS, of the best Kind, a general Assortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Assortment of which they propose to be constantly supplied with.——Fishing Parties, Masters of Packets Passengers, &c. may be supplied at said Store on the shortest Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

July 1, 1800.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,

That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General MARTIN'S,*

A new Supply of

SUMMER GOODS,

which he is determined to sell very low.

Also a Number of elegant TRUXTON HATS.

He returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, June 23, 1799.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND

Takes this Method to inform his Friends, Customers, and others, he has just received

A beautiful and general Assortment of

SUMMER GOODS,

Of the latest Importations—

Which he is now selling at the lowest Prices possible.

He has likewise a Parcel of the best Ladies Kid and Morocco SLIPPERS.

June 27, 1800.

NATHAN B. MILLER,

Most respectfully acquaints his Friends, in the Town and Country,

THAT he has lately received a fresh Supply of such Goods as are usually sold at his Store, consisting generally of

Brandy in Pipes—4th Proof, entitled to Drawback.

Sherry Wine in Ditto—entitled to Drawback—very good.

Ditto in Quarter-Casks.

Port-Wine in Pipes—of an excellent Quality.

India Sugars—Loaf Sugar by the Hundred, or less Quantity—brown Sugar by the Hogshead.

Boston Chocolate, fresh—a few Hogsheads of Jamaica Spirits.

Geneva by the Cask, and Pepper by the Bag.

Bohea Tea by the Chest, or less Quantity, and a few Cases of Florence Oil.—the Whole of which will be sold as low as at any Store in Newport, for Cash, or approved Notes.

Also, a few Boxes of PIPES—of various Sizes. *July 15, 1800.*

GODFREY WENWOOD

Has for Sale,

NEW superfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Mistic Tile, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Bushel or less Quantity. Also,

A large Quantity of SHIP-BREAD, of an excellent Quality; and WHEAT BRAN, by the Bushel.

Newport, July 8, 1800.

RYE FLOUR,

By the Quantity, or single Barrel,

FOR SALE, BY

C. FOWLER & *Company.*

Newport, May 26, 1800.

Lately imported from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,

By *THOMAS HANDY,*

Fresh TEAS of the first Qualities, viz.

GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.

Also, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-street, single and double-refined SUGAR.

Newport, 8th October, 1799.

JAMES MUMFORD

Most respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just received, and has for Sale at his Shop in Thames-street, a few Doors South of the Ferry Wharf,

An Assortment of English and India GOODS.

Also a fashionable Assortment of Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.

☞ All of which he proposes to dispose of on the most moderate Terms.

June 10, 1800.

From the Charleston (South-Carolina) State Gazette of July 8, 1800.

Mr. TIMOTHY,

THE period will shortly arrive when it devolves on the several states composing the union, to nominate electors, who are to make choice of a person fitting to represent them as their President. An office so important in itself, with which the interests of the whole country are so closely connected, and on which its present prosperity and future advancement so essentially depends, cannot fail to excite the most lively solicitude in the heart of every honest and patriotic citizen of America.

The first administration, so wise in its operation, and so happy in its coniequences, might, perhaps, not have been equalled, had we have been strangers to the one that by the constitutional power is now on the eve of expiring. Threatened with war and desolation from abroad—interrupted by sedition and discord at home—in such trying, such momentous and dangerous positions have these states been placed; and what has been the uniform, firm and unalterable conduct of the Executive? Forbearance and moderation—And what have such measures produced? An encrease of happiness and prosperity to the citizens of this country unparalleled in the history of the world. Let an unbeliever take a present and a retrospective view of the United States of America within these few years past, and he must be compelled to reform his stubborn creed.

A short and brief extract will be sufficient to illustrate the benefits we have received, and the causes to which it may be attributed—If national interest had been sacrificed to national pride, America at this day, would have been at war with France.—If individual or private revenge had guided the councils; or the unextinguished embers of an almost expired flame, had prevailed over the public welfare, and had again blazed into light, America, at this day, would have been engaged in hostilities with Great-Britain. In either case ruin would have been inevitable; and instead of what we at present feel and enjoy, we might have been consigned to a train of calamities as heavy and afflictive as are yet recorded in the catalogue of human woes—We might have lived and have seen these states divided and opposed; and the remembrance of their boasted independence only left to afflict the tortured recollection—The citizens of the United States, might have been doomed to feel in its fullest force, the pernicious and all destructive power, that has overthrown some of the wisest formed, and best administered governments of the universe—and the misery of millions sealed forever.

How consolatory is it then for them that from such condition they are free? That they can turn and at once view every thing that is opposite to it—to scenes which present to the gladdened eye, peace and tranquility—commerce, flourishing, widely extended, and yet extending—agriculture improved, improving; and amply rewarding the proprietor of the soil for the pains and labour of cultivating it—mechanic arts encreased, daily encreasing, and artizans of every description liberally patronized and encouraged—a government, possessed of efficient strength to carry on with energy its widely diffused concerns, and its citizens happy in the enjoyment of rational freedom, and cheerfully submitting to equal laws and mild regulations; the one founded on the wisdom and experience of ages, and the other only formed for the undistinguishing benefit of the whole.

The high character the United States by such wise conduct have obtained cannot but cause them to be feelingly alive to preserve this reputation unimpeachable and unimpaired. The nations of Europe look towards America with veneration and respect: it would be to be lamented should any deliberate or premeditated act, occasion a forfeiture of this good opinion—it would be committing more than a common act of injustice towards themselves, willingly to surrender that which is of such inestimable value; and which can be preserved without servility, or without a sacrifice. Let me then, finally, exhort the electors to be guarded in their choice. To them will their country be resigned; and from their hands will it meet its deliverance or its bondage. JUVENIS.

PARIS, May 31.

Report presented by the minister of the Interior to the Consuls of the Republic.

" Citizen Conſuls, I have the honor to denounce you a number of the Journal entitled the Ami des Loix which you will find annexed to this report.

" This Journal might have publiſhed his opinions reſpecting the inſtitute with becoming decency; but he could not without deſerving to be ſuppreſſed indulge himſelf in throwing ridicule and treating with ſarcaſm a ſet of men who do honour to the Republic by their learning and talents, and who every day are extending the ſphere of human knowledge. I demand of you, Citizens Conſul, the ſuppreſſion of this Journal, every number of which is marked by characters which have little reſemblance to its name.

" As the friends of the arts, and under this name the defender of every thing which is intereſting to them, I demand of you Citizens Conſuls, the ſuppreſſion of the Journal entitled the Ami des Loix.

" Health and reſpect,

(Signed)

" LUCIEN BUONAPARTE."

Decree of the 19th May.

The Conſuls of the Republic, upon the report of the Miniſter of the interior decree.

1ſt. That the Journal entitled the Ami des Loix be ſuppreſſed.

2d. That the Miniſters of the Interior and of the General Police are entruſted with the execution of this decree, which along with the report of the Miniſter of the Interior, ſhall be inſerted in the Bulletin of the laws.

In the abſence of the Firſt Conſul,

(Signed)

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Second Conſul.

Buonaparte writes that he is beyond the St. Bernard. The 25th of Cavalry is juſt going to march to the army of reſerve.—This night a military commiſſion, convoked by Gen. Lecourbe, has condemned to death the commiſſary of war of the firſt claſs Pommier. He was convicted of having endangered the ſafety of the army, by converting into money for his own profit a requiſition of proviſions made for the army at Kimpten, 75,000 livres were pocketed by him, and the army was in want of bread. The Council of Reviſion, to which he has appealed, will be occupied by this affair. May this example ſtrike horror into the men who ſcatter deſolation through the conquered Countries, produce ſcarcity on the route of the army, and throw diſgrace on the French name! It was worthy of the auſtere Lecourbe to be firſt to give ſuch an example. By rewarding among thoſe who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves Fuſiliers, Cannoniers, Drummers and Waggon-drivers, he has increaſed a hundred fold the emulation of all claſſes of the army.

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LONDON, May 26.

The following inſtance of alarm and panic, as it recently happened at Tareſcon in France, is related in a Swiſs Journal.—A citizen at that place digging in his cellar, which is near the Rhone, found an iron door which led into a cave, heard ſuch a frightful noiſe, as prevented him from carrying his curioſity any further.—The Municipality, hearing of the circumſtance, promiſed to liberate any of the priſoners who would venture to the extremity of the cave: One ſoon tried the experiment, but as he advanced the noiſe increaſed, and he came back pale and trembling, declaring he would a thouſand times ſooner return to his confinement, than periſh by an unknown death.—But ſix more courageous workmen being afterwards employed, they ſoon found another door, and that this was a ſubterraneous paſſage which formerly led to the town of Beaucaire; and that the noiſe was only occaſioned by the rapidity of the Rhone rolling over their heads.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-Street, May 31.

A deſpatch, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received from Thomas Jackſon, Eſq; his Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary at Turin, by the Right. Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Turin, May 12.

MY LORD,

It is with infinite ſatisfaction that I can inform your Lordſhip of the entire evacuation of the Riviere of Genoa and the county of Nice, by the French troops under Suchet, the remains of which have paſſed the Var; and Nice, with its two caſtles, was yeſterday occupied by the imperial troops under the orders of Gen. Kneſovich.

Gen. Kaim, the commander in chief here, has this moment ſent intelligence to the government of this joyful event. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) T. JACKSON.

June 4.

ABSTRACT OF CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The intelligence received by government is important. We ſhall take a ſyſtematic view of the ſituation of affairs in Germany and in Italy, according to the moſt recent intelligence.

It cannot be doubted that General Melas before he entered upon the campaign, muſt have eſtimated much better than all thoſe who venture to criticiſe his conduct, what he might have to apprehended from the French army of reſerve. Not willing to wait for the moment in which he would find himſelf preſſed in the plains of Piedmont, between two Armies of Maſſena and of Buonaparte deſcending the one from the Upper Alps, and the other from the Maritime Alps, he felt the neceſſity of getting rid of one of them, and took advantage of the moment when the former was yet abandoned to his own forces, in order to attack him with all thoſe under his command.—The capital manœuvre by which he cut in two the army of Maſſena, is yet recent in the memory of every one: it was the ſame which General Beaulieu attempted againſt Buonaparte, on the ſame ſpot, in 1796, but he had too few ſoldiers to ſucceed, and was badly ſeconded by General D'Argenteau.—General Melas having a ſtronger army, and better officers, obtained the moſt complete ſucceſs, and purſued it as far as it could be carried. After ſeveral difficult movements, and a number of murderous engagements, he forced Maſſena to ſhut himſelf up in Genoa. This object having been accompliſhed, the Auſtrian General had nothing to do but to ſecure, by well choſen and entrenched poſitions, the blockade of that city. Till that was done, and till Maſſena was reduced in Genoa to a ſtate of ſiege, the Imperial army took no repoſe. By that time the month of April had elapſed. During this time Berthier and Buonaparte were oſtenſibly preparing for the invaſion of the North of Italy; and General Melas muſt have been fully ſenſible that he ſhould be obliged before the end of May to make head againſt the co-operation of Maſſena; but Suchet yet remained maſter of the mountains in the Countries of Finale and of Oneglia, and could deſcend from them into the plain at the ſame moment that Berthier came thither from the Upper Alps.—General Melas wiſely judged that he ought to get rid of the firſt before the ſecond could come up. He therefore quitted Genoa, reinforced General Elſnitz, and while a corps detached from Coni forced the Col de Tende, he marched with a ſuperior force againſt Suchet, and gained over him the great and deciſive advantages, the recital of which is detailed in the London Gazette. Thus, as early as the 11th ult. the French were no longer in poſſeſſion of an inch of ground in the Maritime Alps: they could no more threaten Piedmont. The rear of General Melas was ſecured, and he had no enemy remaining in Italy excepting Maſſena, ſhut up by ſuperior forces in the lines of Genoa, and wholly incapable of affording, or being aſſiſted by any co-operation—All this happened five days before the firſt French Piquets had paſſed the St. Bernard, and more no doubt than ten before a ſufficient number of troops, and quantity of artillery and cavalry could have advanced beyond the Valley of Aoſta, and undertaken any thing ſerious.

General Melas has therefore had as much time as he wanted, to march with all the forces, henceforth at his diſpoſitions, to the Po, and to go to meet the army of reſerve, which we may be aſſured is far from being as numerous as the French and their partizans would make us believe. Thus we ſee that in a few days, General Melas has by his addreſs and by the valour of his troops, drawn himſelf from the embarraſſment in which he was ſuppoſed to be, that the military horizon has been cleared, and that it now preſents but two armies in oppoſition to each other; Suchet and Maſſena are both kept back on the other ſide of the Maritime Alps and cannot again appear upon the ſcene.—We ſhould be inclined to anticipate future events by our conjectures, if we were not fearful of waſting the time of our readers, and had not alſo here ſome obſervations to make reſpecting *Germany*. In that quarter alſo we have ſeen the aſſailants ſucceſsful to a certain degree. Moreau, availing himſelf of the deciſive advantage which the poſſeſſion of Switzerland affords for attacking Suabia, which it flanks, and being able at pleaſure to concentrate all his forces, while his adverſary could not do ſo, ſucceeded in turning the Black Foreſt, in reaching the Danube, and in detaching the Auſtrians from the Lake of Conſtance. Compelled ſtill more by local circumſtances than by the fate of engagements to retreat, Gen. Kray has done ſo, ſlowly and in order, as far as the Iller. All the ground which the French have gained as far as the river was almoſt the neceſſary reſult of their firſt manœuvre: but there they were obliged to ſtop. Gen. Kray, although inferior in numbers, has taken his meaſure with courage and ability. He has ſent all his forces to his two wings, and has ſupported his right wing by the ſtrong poſition of Ulm, his left, reinforced by the corps of the Prince de Reuſs has proceeded to take poſt at the foot of the mountains, and the defiles of the Tyrol. The ſpace between thoſe two maſſes, has remained open, and the French appeared to have it in their power to puſh into Bavaria.—All thoſe who rejoice or who are alarmed too eaſily at their ſucceſſes, have not for a moment doubted that Moreau would haſten to advance into the plains between the Iller and the Lech; but that General has been fully ſenſible that he could not without danger, at leaſt at preſent, venture thither; and that if he did ſo, he would have the two corps of the Auſtrian army on his flanks, while he would have met in centre the line of troops which the Elector of Bavaria was aſſembling on the Lech, and which all the force from Auſtria and Bohemia were to reinforce. This ſituation of affairs muſt have kept Moreau in ſuſpence, and we ſee it has done ſo for ſeveral days. It is impoſſible for us to ſay whether it will keep him any longer in that ſtate, but ten or twelve days were with reſpect to the future, every thing in the preſent circumſtances, and Gen. Kray has gained them.

Having thus pointed out what appears to us to have been hitherto the ſyſtem of the two plans of offenſive attack; if we proceed to take a general view of the whole of the campaign, we ſee that the French had this year, as in 1799, formed a general plan, in which the army of Moreau was the left, the army of Reſerve the centre, and the army of Maſſena the right wing.—This latter was to remain on the defenſive, to endeavour to paſſy the Auſtrian army in the mountains of the Maritime Alps. The left was, during the ſame time, to advance in Germany, and to endeavour by taking poſſeſſion of the Tyrol to cut off the communication between Generals Kray and Melas.—Buonaparte was then to come into the centre to overwhelm the latter, and to retake Italy a ſecond time. This vaſt plan has failed where it was natural to ſuppoſe it would in its weak point. One of the three parts of the French army is no longer in exiſtence, or at leaſt has loſt the poſition in which it would be uſeful. The line of the French is broken, and their centre and left will feel the reverſe. We ſhall terminate theſe obſervations by remarking, that on conſidering all the forces oppoſed to each other, from the Danube to the Mediterranean as a ſingle line, the left has on each ſide obtained ſucceſs; but beſides thoſe of Moreau being far from poſſeſſing ſuch importance as thoſe of Melas, the firſt is marching againſt the centre, whence all the Auſtrian Monarchy ſet out, while the ſecond is on the moſt remote frontiers of France. Moreau is attacking the ſtrongeſt part of the line of the Imperialiſts; Melas the weakeſt part of that of the French.

BASSATERRE, (St. Chriſ.) June 21.

A ſevere engagement, we underſtand, has been fought in the Baltic, between the Arethuſa, of 32 guns, and the French frigate L'Angelique, of 44 guns, in which the latter ſtruck after an engagement of ſix hours, and having upwards of 160 men killed:—the Arethuſa is ſaid to have 81 men killed. It is alſo ſaid that Capt. Trowbridge has fallen in with and captured 13 ſail of Spaniards in the Mediterranean.

PITTSBURGH, July 12.

By the report of the Commandant at Fort Maſſac (near the mouth of the Ohio) there paſſed that place from the 1ſt of March to the 31ſt of May 1800, *Two Hundred and Seventy-ſix Boats*, from Kentucky, the weſtern parts of Pennſylvania and Virginia, Tenneſee, and the North Weſtern Territory, deſtined for the Natchez, New-Orleans, and places on the Miſſiſippi. The cargoes of theſe Boats conſiſts of the following particulars, together with a variety of Houſhold Furniture, &c. &c.

1,066	Hogſheads Tobacco,
22,714	Barrels Flour,
9,017	do. Whiſkey,
226	do. Beer,
853	do. Cyder,
32	do. Brandy,
10	do. Gin,
20	do. Sugar,
623	do. Apples,
41	do. Dried Apples,
135	do. Pork,
3	do. Hogs Lard,
12,500	Pounds Pork,
18,710	do. Bacon,
2,000	Venſon Hams,
2,650	Yards Country Linen,
20	Boxes Saddles and Bridles,
410	Pounds Salt Petre,
309	Pair Shoes,
700	Buſhels Potatoes,
2,340	Pounds Hemp,
75,184	Do. Cordage,
68	Tons Caſtings,
10,200	Pounds Iron,
14	Boxes Guns,
1	Ton Nails,
7	Barrels, do.
7000	Glaſs Bottles,
4	Boxes Window Glaſs,
2	Boxes Writing Paper,

Merchandiſe valued at 28,581 Pounds Pennſylvania Currency.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.

HORRID.

Information has been received at Kingſton, Jamaica, by L'Amite, that there were laying in Miraguane harbour, 12 or 13 ſail of American veſſels, without a ſoul on board. Their commanders and crews, it was feared, had been murdered by Riguad and his ſanguinary adherents.

July 17.

The weather was ſo extreme hot laſt week, that a *negro dray-man* refuſed to cart ſome wood for a gentleman, unleſs he would agree to lend him an *umbrella*.

ANECDOTE.

Andrew Mitchel, Eſq; Britiſh Miniſter at the Court of Berlin, was much eſteemed for his perſonal merit by Frederick the Great, though he often oppoſed the philoſophical and political aſſertions of that monarch, with frank but decent firmneſs.—" By the help of God," ſaid Mitchell on a certain occaſion " we have gained a victory over the French." " How is this my friend, ſaid the King, " is God one of your allies?" " Yes," replied the Envoy, in a ſarcaſtick way, " and the only one who demands no ſubſidies of us."

July 22.

The following articles are copied from the Baltimore Federal Gazette—the Editors of which were furniſhed with London papers to the 5th of June, by a paſſenger of the ſhip Factor, arrived at New-York.—

PARIS, May 30.

An American frigate, placed by the government of the United States at the diſpoſal of their miniſters plenipotentiary, has entered the road of Havre. A French pilot was ſent on board to conduct her into the harbour; but as late as the 24th ſhe remains in her former anchorage.

Yeſterday peace was the order of the day, and nothing was heard but wiſhes of peace. Undoubtedly, a peace cannot arrive too ſoon; but in the preſent poſture of affairs, it might be ſuppoſed that the Auſtrians would be the firſt to talk of it.

It is evident on the one hand, that the army of reſerve purſues its march with ſucceſs, and on the other, that Genoa will hold out longer than is neceſſary to re-eſtabliſh the fortune of our arms in Italy, while Moreau keeps in check and defeats the Imperial forces in Germany; we receive intelligence that he is marching againſt Augſburgh, leaving Ulm blockaded.

June 1.

The Ratiſbon Mercury announces, that General Kray is drawing his forces towards the Tyrol to ſuccour Italy.

The Gazette of Augſburg ſtates, that Prince Reuſs is gone to Inſpruck, to demand ſuccours from the Governor of the Tyrol, for the defence of that country.

We are aſſured that the negociations with the miniſters of the United States of America, at Paris, are advancing rapidly to an amicable concluſion.

July 23.

(OFFICIAL.)

Extract of a letter from Capt. William Cowper, of the United States ſhip Baltimore to the Secretary of the Navy, dated at ſea June 24, 1800.

" On the 21ſt inſt. I captured the French ſhip Manuel, with a cargo of ſugar and dye wood, and have ſent her for Norfolk.

" On the 15th, I recaptured the American ſchooner Jolly Robin, of Rhode Iſland, and ſent her for St. Kitts, where ſhe arrived ſafe."

In a late paper we intimated that a diſagreement had taken place between the Courts of London and Peterſburgh; and that a treaty was on foot between Ruſſia and Pruſſia, [redacted] Sweden were invit[redacted] ſaid, that [redacted] ceived by [redacted] to this r[redacted] from a [redacted] appears.

" Af[redacted] tics which [redacted] played of late in the Cabinet of [redacted], no one can be much ſurpriſed at any event which may occur in future. In proportion as the Emperor has withdrawn himſelf from the theatre of war, he hath proved himſelf *lukewarm* (to uſe no harſher term) in his friendſhip towards this country. He is long known to have interrupted Lord Wentworth in his intercourſe with the Britiſh Cabinet, and he has now, we find, actually recalled his own ambaſſador from the Britiſh court; on what account this laſt ſtep has been taken, or by what it may be ſucceeded, it is more eaſy to conjecture than it might be prudent to predict. It is well known that a treaty of alliance has been already ratified betwee[n]

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ABSTRACT OF CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The intelligence received by government is important. We ſhall take a ſyſtematic view of the ſituation of affairs in Germany and in Italy, according to the moſt recent intelligence.

It cannot be doubted that General Melas before he entered upon the campaign, muſt have eſtimated much better than all thoſe who venture to criticiſe his conduct, what he might have to apprehended from the French army of reſerve. Not willing to wait for the moment in which he would find himſelf preſſed in the plains of Piedmont, between two Armies of Maſſena and of Buonaparte deſcending the one from the Upper Alps, and the other from the Maritime Alps, he felt the neceſſity of getting rid of one of them, and took advantage of the moment when the former was yet abandoned to his own forces, in order to attack him with all thoſe under his command.—The capital manœuvre by which he cut in two the army of Maſſena, is yet recent in the memory of every one: it was the ſame which General Beaulieu attempted againſt Buonaparte, on the ſame ſpot, in 1796, but he had too few ſoldiers to ſucceed, and was badly ſeconded by General D'Argenteau.—General Melas having a ſtronger army, and better officers, obtained the moſt complete ſucceſs, and purſued it as far as it could be carried. After ſeveral difficult movements, and a number of murderous engagements, he forced Maſſena to ſhut himſelf up in Genoa. This object having been accompliſhed, the Auſtrian General had nothing to do but to ſecure, by well choſen and entrenched poſitions, the blockade of that city. Till that was done, and till Maſſena was reduced in Genoa to a ſtate of ſiege, the Imperial army took no repoſe. By that time the month of April had elapſed. During this time Berthier and Buonaparte were oſtenſibly preparing for the invaſion of the North of Italy; and General Melas muſt have been fully ſenſible that he ſhould be obliged before the end of May to make head againſt the co-operation of Maſſena; but Suchet yet remained maſter of the mountains in the Countries of Finale and of Oneglia, and could deſcend from them into the plain at the ſame moment that Berthier came thither from the Upper Alps.—General Melas wiſely judged that he ought to get rid of the firſt before the ſecond could come up. He therefore quitted Genoa, reinforced General Elſnitz, and while a corps detached from Coni forced the Col de Tende, he marched with a ſuperior force againſt Suchet, and gained over him the great and deciſive advantages, the recital of which is detailed in the London Gazette. Thus, as early as the 11th ult. the French were no longer in poſſeſſion of an inch of ground in the Maritime Alps: they could no more threaten Piedmont. The rear of General Melas was ſecured, and he had no enemy remaining in Italy excepting Maſſena, ſhut up by ſuperior forces in the lines of Genoa, and wholly incapable of affording, or being aſſiſted by any co-operation—All this happened five days before the firſt French Piquets had paſſed the St. Bernard, and more no doubt than ten before a ſufficient number of troops, and quantity of artillery and cavalry could have advanced beyond the Valley of Aoſta, and undertaken any thing ſerious.

General Melas has therefore had as much time as he wanted, to march with all the forces, henceforth at his diſpoſitions, to the Po, and to go to meet the army of reſerve, which we may be aſſured is far from being as numerous as the French and their partizans would make us believe. Thus we ſee that in a few days, General Melas has by his addreſs and by the valour of his troops, drawn himſelf from the embarraſſment in which he was ſuppoſed to be, that the military horizon has been cleared, and that it now preſents but two armies in oppoſition to each other; Suchet and Maſſena are both kept back on the other ſide of the Maritime Alps and cannot again appear upon the ſcene.—We ſhould be inclined to anticipate future events by our conjectures, if we were not fearful of waſting the time of our readers, and had not alſo here ſome obſervations to make reſpecting *Germany*. In that quarter alſo we have ſeen the aſſailants ſucceſsful to a certain degree. Moreau, availing himſelf of the deciſive advantage which the poſſeſſion of Switzerland affords for attacking Suabia, which it flanks, and being able at pleaſure to concentrate all his forces, while his adverſary could not do ſo, ſucceeded in turning the Black Foreſt, in reaching the Danube, and in detaching the Auſtrians from the Lake of Conſtance. Compelled ſtill more by local circumſtances than by the fate of engagements to retreat, Gen. Kray has done ſo, ſlowly and in order, as far as the Iller. All the ground which the French have gained as far as the river was almoſt the neceſſary reſult of their firſt manœuvre: but there they were obliged to ſtop. Gen. Kray, although inferior in numbers, has taken his meaſure with courage and ability. He has ſent all his forces to his two wings, and has ſupported his right wing by the ſtrong poſition of Ulm, his left, reinforced by the corps of the Prince de Reuſs has proceeded to take poſt at the foot of the mountains, and the defiles of the Tyrol. The ſpace between thoſe two maſſes, has remained open, and the French appeared to have it in their power to puſh into Bavaria.—All thoſe who rejoice or who are alarmed too eaſily at their ſucceſſes, have not for a moment doubted that Moreau would haſten to advance into the plains between the Iller and the Lech; but that General has been fully ſenſible that he could not without danger, at leaſt at preſent, venture thither; and that if he did ſo, he would have the two corps of the Auſtrian army on his flanks, while he would have met in centre the line of troops which the Elector of Bavaria was aſſembling on the Lech, and which all the force from Auſtria and Bohemia were to reinforce. This ſituation of affairs muſt have kept Moreau in ſuſpence, and we ſee it has done ſo for ſeveral days. It is impoſſible for us to ſay whether it will keep him any longer in that ſtate, but ten or twelve days were with reſpect to the future, every thing in the preſent circumſtances, and Gen. Kray has gained them.

Having thus pointed out what appears to us to have been hitherto the ſyſtem of the two plans of offenſive attack; if we proceed to take a general view of the whole of the campaign, we ſee that the French had this year, as in 1799, formed a general plan, in which the army of Moreau was the left, the army of Reſerve the centre, and the army of Maſſena the right wing.—This latter was to remain on the defenſive, to endeavour to palſy the Auſtrian army in the mountains of the Maritime Alps. The left was, during the ſame time, to advance in Germany, and to endeavour by taking poſſeſſion of the Tyrol to cut off the communication between Generals Kray and Melas.—Buonaparte was then to come into the centre to overwhelm the latter, and to retake Italy a ſecond time. This vaſt plan has failed where it was natural to ſuppoſe it would in its weak point. One of the three parts of the French army is no longer in exiſtence, or at leaſt has loſt the poſition in which it would be uſeful. The line of the French is broken, and their centre and left will feel the reverſe. We ſhall terminate theſe obſervations by remarking, that on conſidering all the forces oppoſed to each other, from the Danube to the Mediterranean as a ſingle line, the left has on each ſide obtained ſucceſs; but beſides thoſe of Moreau being far from poſſeſſing ſuch importance as thoſe of Melas, the firſt is marching againſt the centre, whence all the Auſtrian Monarchy ſet out, while the ſecond is on the moſt remote frontiers of France. Moreau is attacking the ſtrongeſt part of the line of the Imperialiſts; Melas the weakeſt part of that of the French.

BASSATERRE, (St. Chriſ.) June 21.

A ſevere engagement, we underſtand, has been fought in the Baltic, between the Arethuſa, of 32 guns, and the French frigate L'Angelique, of 44 guns, in which the latter ſtruck after an engagement of ſix hours, and having upwards of 160 men killed:—the Arethuſa is ſaid to have 81 men killed. It is alſo ſaid that Capt. Trowbridge has fallen in with and captured 13 ſail of Spaniards in the Mediterranean.

PITTSBURGH, July 12.

By the report of the Commandant at Fort Maſſac (near the mouth of the Ohio) there paſſed that place from the 1ſt of March to the 31ſt of May 1800, *Two Hundred and Seventy-ſix Boats*, from Kentucky, the weſtern parts of Pennſylvania and Virginia, Tenneſee, and the North Weſtern Territory, deſtined for the Natchez, New-Orleans, and places on the Miſſiſippi. The cargoes of theſe Boats conſiſts of the following particulars, together with a variety of Houſhold Furniture, &c. &c.

1,066	Hogſheads Tobacco,
22,714	Barrels Flour,
9,017	do. Whiſkey,
226	do. Beer,
853	do. Cyder,
32	do. Brandy,
10	do. Gin,
20	do. Sugar,
623	do. Apples,
41	do. Dried Apples,
135	do. Pork,
3	do. Hogs Lard,
12,500	Pounds Pork,
18,710	do. Bacon,
2,000	Venſon Hams,
2,650	Yards Country Linen,
20	Boxes Saddles and Bridles,
410	Pounds Salt Petre,
309	Pair Shoes,
700	Buſhels Potatoes,
2,340	Pounds Hemp,
75,184	Do. Cordage,
68	Tons Caſtings,
10,200	Pounds Iron,
14	Boxes Guns,
1	Ton Nails,
7	Barrels, do.
7000	Glaſs Bottles,
4	Boxes Window Glaſs,
2	Boxes Writing Paper,

Merchandize valued at

28,581 Pounds Pennſylvania Currency.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.

HORRID.

Information has been received at Kingſton, Jamaica, by L'Amite, that there were laying in Miraguane harbour, 12 or 13 ſail of American veſſels, without a ſoul on board. Their commanders and crews, it was feared, had been murdered by Riguad and his ſanguinary adherents.

July 17.

The weather was ſo extreme hot laſt week, that a *negro dray-man* refuſed to cart ſome wood for a gentleman, unleſs he would agree to lend him an *umbrella*.

ANECDOTE.

Andrew Mitchel, Eſq; Britiſh Miniſter at the Court of Berlin, was much eſteemed for his perſonal merit by Frederick the Great, though he often oppoſed the philoſophical and political aſſertions of that monarch, with frank but decent firmneſs,—" By the help of God," ſaid Mitchell on a certain occaſion " we have gained a victory over the French." " How is this my friend, ſaid the King, " is God one of your allies?" " Yes," replied the Envoy, in a ſarcaſtick way, " and the only one who demands no ſubſidies of us."

July 22.

The following articles are copied from the Baltimore Federal Gazette—the Editors of which were furniſhed with London papers to the 5th of June, by a paſſenger of the ſhip Factor, arrived at New-York.—

PARIS, May 30.

An American frigate, placed by the government of the United States at the diſpoſal of their miniſters plenipotentiary, has entered the road of Havre. A French pilot was ſent on board to conduct her into the harbour; but as late as the 24th ſhe remains in her former anchorage.

Yeſterday peace was the order of the day, and nothing was heard but wiſhes of peace. Undoubtedly, a peace cannot arrive too ſoon; but in the preſent poſture of affairs, it might be ſuppoſed that the Auſtrians would be the firſt to talk of it.

It is evident on the one hand, that the army of reſerve purſues its march with ſucceſs, and on the other, that Genoa will hold out longer than is neceſſary to re-eſtabliſh the fortune of our arms in Italy, while Moreau keeps in check and defeats the Imperial forces in Germany; we receive intelligence that he is marching againſt Augſburgh, leaving Ulm blockaded.

June 1.

The Ratiſbon Mercury announces, that General Kray is drawing his forces towards the Tyrol to ſuccour Italy.

The Gazette of Augſburg ſtates, that Prince Reuſs is gone to Inſpruck, to demand ſuccours from the Governor of the Tyrol, for the defence of that country.

We are aſſured that the negociations with the miniſters of the United States of America, at Paris, are advancing rapidly to an amicable concluſion.

July 23.

(OFFICIAL.)

Extract of a letter from Capt. William Cowper, of the United States ſhip Baltimore to the Secretary of the Navy, dated at ſea June 24, 1800.

" On the 21ſt inſt. I captured the French ſhip Manuel, with a cargo of ſugar and dye wood, and have ſent her for Norfolk.

" On the 15th, I recaptured the American ſchooner Jolly Robin, of Rhode Iſland, and ſent her for St. Kitts, where ſhe arrived ſafe."

In a late paper we intimated that a diſagreement had taken place between the Courts of London and Peterſburgh; and that a treaty was on foot between Ruſſia and Pruſſia, in [illegible] and Sweden were invit[illegible] ſaid, that [illegible] ceived by [illegible] to this re[illegible] from a [illegible] appears [illegible]

" Aft[illegible] waywardneſs of poli-tics which [illegible] been diſplayed of late in the Cabinet of Peterſburg, no one can be much ſurpriſed at any event which may occur in future. In proportion as the Emperor hath withdrawn himſelf from the theatre of war, he hath proved himſelf *lukewarm* (to uſe no harſher term) in his friendſhip towards this country. He is long known to have interrupted Lord Wentworth in his intercourſe with the Britiſh Cabinet, and he has now, we find, actually recalled his own ambaſſador from the Britiſh court; on what account this laſt ſtep has been taken, or by what it may be ſucceeded, it is more eaſy to conjecture than it might be prudent to predict. It is well known that a treaty of alliance has been already ratified between

himself and the King of Prussia, for the purpose of terminating the present hostilities on the continent; and he has publicly declared, that he withdrew from the scene of warfare, because he did not choose to be made the dupe of the ambition of Austria, or the views, whatever they may be, of the British Cabinet."

A letter from Capt. Tarris, of the brig Mary, dated St. Croix, June 24, says, "A ship loaded with Coffee, &c. from Batavia, has been recently taken, and carried into Cayenne."

A letter from an officer on board the frigate Philadelphia, Capt. Decatur, announces the re-capture of a valuable American vessel.

NEW-YORK, July 9.

Yesterday afternoon we had the pleasure of witnessing the arrival of the United States ship Adams, Capt. Morris, from an almost ten months cruise.

Several of the Adams' convoy arrived at the Quarantine Ground yesterday, among which is the brig General Lindeman from St. Croix. Dr. Adoms, formerly of this city, who came passenger in this brig, got up to town last evening——He informs us, that the day he sailed, Mr. Murphy, merchant, of St. Thomas, told him they had just received news of the capture of another homeward bound American Indiaman, by a French privateer from Guadaloupe. The Indiaman had arrived at Guadaloupe.

July 18.

Last evening arrived here the French privateer schooner La Pique, a prize to the Connecticut sloop of war, Capt. Tryon, captured the 1st of June.

And yesterday afternoon arrived at the quarantine-ground, the French privateer Unity, a prize to the same ship. They both belonged to Guadaloupe, and have been very successful against our unprotected vessels.

July 19.

On the 19th of May the trial of *Napper Tandy* came on in the Irish court of King's Bench; when Sir J. Crauford, the British resident at Hamburg, having proved that the prisoner would have had sufficient time to have taken the benefit of the Fugitive Bill had he not been arrested, the Jury found a verdict of acquittal. The attorney-general, of course, consented to withdraw all proceedings against Harvey Morris. They were, however, both remanded to prison by the directions of the court. It is understood that Napper Tandy will be tried for High Treason, as his present acquittal amounts only to a declaration that he does not come within the force of the act which adjudged him and the others therein named to be guilty unless they surrendered before a determinate time. The speech of the celebrated pleader *Curran*, in defence of Mr. Tandy, is said to be a *chef d'œuvre* of forensic eloquence.

Yesterday morning the United States Frigate President, Commodore Truxton, hauled out into the stream from the upper ship yard: We understand that she has almost completed her complement of men, and will sail on a cruise in a few days.

Capt. Goodrich, from Teneriffe, informs that on the 30th of May, a French 20 gun brig arrived there in 20 days from Brest, called the Volney; the captain of which informed the Governor, that he had positive orders not to capture or molest any American vessels; and further that he had met three American vessels on his passage from Brest, and supplied them with provisions.—On the same day arrived there, the French privateer ship La Mouche, of 16 guns, Capt. Placard with an English Guineaman her prize, taken after an engagement of 4 hours.

The Committee appointed by Congress to draught and report a system of government for the district of Columbia, are now in session in the city of Washington.

The above Committee, we believe, consists of Messrs. Lee and Evans, of Virginia and Mr. Craik of Maryland.

A gentleman from Guadaloupe informs that in sixteen days there were forty-two American vessels captured and brought in there.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, July 1.

"Five persons on whom false keys were found, were this day brought up from the Point and lodged in prison, on suspicion of being part of the gang who have recently committed such repeated depredations on the property of our citizens."

From a French Journal of the 17th May we learn, that Paul I. has prohibited the English at Petersburg from quitting that city until further orders.

July 20.

The large and elegant house built for the President of the United States, was sold last Tuesday, at the Coffee-house, Philadelphia, for the sum of *Twenty-four thousand dollars*. The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania are the purchasers.

On the night of the 10th inst. a most daring attempt was made on the Secretary of State's Office, in the city of Washington. The villains entered, it is supposed, by one of the windows, broke open the desks, and stole about one hundred and fifty dollars, which belonged to some of the gentlemen in the office. Their object appears to have been money, as none of the public documents are missing.—No traces have been yet discovered of the perpetrators.

LITCHFIELD, July 1.

About two weeks since Mr. Timothy Harrison, originally of the Parish of South-Farms in this town, was accidentally killed at the Great Bend (Susquehannah) by the discharge of a musket. Mr. Harrison had blowed into the muzzle of the gun, and imagining he felt the air pass through the pan, sportingly challenged a young lady of the family to take aim and fire, assuring her the piece was not loaded;—fatally, however, it went off, and the unfortunate man fell dead upon the spot, a buck shot penetrating his brain. The charge, indeed, was but feeble, barely having force for execution at a few yards distance; which circumstance must have deceived Mr. Harrison, and led him into the lamentable presumption.—He was a gold and silversmith—very ingenious and inventive. Some time since he attempted to establish a Type-foundery at Philadelphia, and executed several neat specimens of Printing-Letter; but like many of his enterprising countrymen, failed for want of capital, and through lack of public aid.

BOSTON, July 19.

EFFECT OF THE COW-POX.

We hear that Dr. WATERHOUSE has received the matter of the Cow-Pox, from England, and that the inoculation of it has succeeded in one of his children. Upwards of thirty thousand persons of all ages have passed safely through this disease.

On Tuesday last arrived here, from her station off the West-Indies, the United States frigate Boston, George Little, Esq; Commander. To the vigilance and naval skill of this able and meritorious officer, is to be attributed the excellent order in which the ship is returned to port, after an absence of twelve months, the general health of the seamen, and the success which has attended her cruize. The crew, we understand, are immediately to be paid off, and the vessel put to sea again with all possible despatch.

Toussaint, by Proclamation, has declared all the ports in the Southern parts of St. Domingo, in a state of Blockade;—that is, from the ports of Miraguane, and Acquin, to, and comprehending those of Quiberon and Jeremie;—and solicits all American, Spanish and French ships of war, to capture all vessels entering those ports. This is done to prevent supplies reaching Rigaud.

An Amsterdam article of the 14th of May says, the Batavian Republic will soon have a new fleet completely equipped, of 18 ships of the line, 2 of them of 80 guns—to be commanded by Admiral de Winter.

Yesterday anchored in the road, his Britannic Majesty's ship St. Albans of 64 guns Capt. Pender, from New-York. This ship is said to have 50,000l. sterling in specie on board; the product of Bills of Exchange sold in the United States. Such is the established credit of the British government that its bills bear the highest premium at market.

Great-Britain has 652 ships in commission—of which 139 are of the line.

NEW-BEDFORD, July 25.

On the 21st inst. arrived in town, Capt. Andrew Gardner, late master of the ship Rebecca, of this port—He informs, that the Rebecca was captured (on her return from the Pacific ocean, fully loaded with sperm oil) on the 14th of June, in lat. 24. 30. lon. 50. by a French privateer, from Guadaloupe, [the same which made the numerous captures mentioned in our paper of the 27th ult.] Capt. Gardner and all hands, excepting one white and three black men, were taken on board the privateer, and two days afterwards put on board the schooner Atlantic, of Wiscasset, bound to St. Kitts with lumber, together with the other Americans on board, making 30 in the whole. The privateer had during her cruise captured *fourteen* American vessels, the last was the brig William, of Baltimore bound to Barbados.

Accounts have been received, that the Rebecca has been retaken by an English privateer, and arrived at Liverpool, N. S.

Sailed—July 23, sloop Freelove & Polly, Mosher, for Nova-Scotia, with Capt. Gardner, and one of the owners of the ship Rebecca, of this port, lately taken by the French and retaken by the English, as mentioned above.

NEWPORT, *July* 29.

Last Sunday arrived here the Ship Resource, Capt. Pierce, of Providence, in 183 Days from Canton.

The United States Frigate Gen. Greene, lately from the Havanna, put into the Bay of Chesapeake on the 12th inst. and after landing Gen. Wilkinson and Family, and Mr. Charles Ross, of Philadelphia, sailed for this Port.

The Chesapeake of 44 Guns, Capt. Barron; and the Scammel Sloop, of 14 Guns, are arrived in the Delaware.

A Letter of Marque from Guadaloupe, laden with Sugar and Coffee, was carried into St. Kitts, on the 16th June, by the United States Brig Eagle; and Two Days afterward the United States Schooner Enterprize, Capt. Shaw, carried into the above Port the French Privateer Schooner Cygnet, of 4 Guns, and upwards of 60 Men, which she had captured, after an Engagement of Three-Quarters of an Hour.

A Son of Gen. Fayette has joined the Consular Army of Reserve at Dijon.

At the anniversary Commencement of Harvard College, in Cambridge, on the 16th Inst. the Honorary Degree of *Doctor of Physic*, was conferred on Dr. *BENJAMIN MASON*, of this Town.

DIED.]—At Jamestown, Mrs. *Sarah Cottrell*, Relict of the late Mr. Nathaniel Cottrell, of that Town, in the 55th Year of her Age.

BABY BALLS.

The following is an extract from *Hannah Moore*'s Strictures on the modern system of female education, a work highly applauded by the English Reviewers.

"TO every thing there is a season, and a time for every purpose under Heaven, said the wise man; but he said it before the invention of *baby balls*—This modern device is a sort of triple conspiracy against the innocence, the health, and the happiness of children; thus, by factitious amusements to rob them of the relish for the simple joys, the unbought delights which naturally belong to their blooming season *is like blotting out spring from the year*. To sacrifice the true and proper enjoyments of sprightly and happy children, is to make them pay a dear and disproportionate price for their artificial pleasures—They step at once from the nursery to the ball-room; and by a preposterous change of habits are thinking of *dressing themselves* at an age when they used to be *dressing their dolls*.—Instead of bounding with the unrestrained freedom of wood-nymphs, over hill and dale, their cheeks flushed with health, and their hearts overflowing with happiness, these gay little creatures are shut up all the morning demurely practising the *pas grave*, and transacting the serious business of acquiring a new step for the evening, with more cost of time and pains than it would have taken to acquire twenty new ideas."

[Inserted by Request.]

Newport, 16th June, 1800.

VOTED, That no Cow be at large on the Common in the town of Newport, between the 20th day of April and the 20th of November, between the hours of nine at night and four in the morning, on the penalty of being impounded and treated in all respects as horses found at large on the common way now by Law are treated; and that no man who owns more than an acre of land, or any one whose estate is estimated at five hundred dollars or upwards, shall be allowed to pasture a Cow on the Common.

A true copy from the records:
Witness,
JONATHAN ALMY, *Town-Clerk.*

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1800.

JULY.	Thermo. 7 A.M.	Deg.	Thermo. 3 P.M.	Wind. 7 A.M.	Wind. 3 P.M.	Weather. 7 A.M.	Weather. 3 P.M.
22	65		68	NE.	SE.	Fair.	Do.
23	65		70	NE.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
24	69		73	SW.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
25	69		76	SW.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
26	73		83½	SW.	NW.	Fair.	Do.
27	76		81	N.	SE.	Fair.	Do.
28	65		76	SE.	SE.	Fair.	Do.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of NEWPORT, July 28.

ENTERED,	From
Brig Agenoria, Delouisy,	Boston
Schooner Betsy, Woodward,	Ditto
Sukey, Hallet,	Ditto
Sloop Fame, Brown,	New-York
Lark, Luther,	Camden
Schooner Betsy, White,	New-Bedford
CLEARED,	For
Brig Greenwich, Tayer,	Havanna
Sloop Little Charlotte, Cornell,	Leghorn
Semiramis, Marshall,	New-York
Ranger, Bliven,	Ditto
Schooner Hetty, Shores,	Camden
Elizabeth, Tisdale,	New-London

Just received from New-York, and for Sale,
By NATHAN B. MILLER,
A Consignment of BROWN STOUT and LONDON PORTER.
July 28.

CORN, for Sale, on board the Schooner CHARLOTTE, Capt. BUTLER lying at Capt. *John Coggeshall*'s Wharf.——Also for Sale on said Wharf, ROCK SALT from One to a Thousand Bushels.
Newport, July 28, 1800.

FOR SALE,

The fast sailing Brig Hope, Burthen 120 Tons, 9 Months old, can be put in Order for Sea in a few Days.

ALSO,

40 Boxes white Havanna Sugar,
59 Do. brown Do.
Imported in said Brig.
New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel.——Apply to
E. SHEARMAN & SON.
Newport, 29th July, 1800.

HAZARD & GARDNER
Can now furnish those who have flattered them with their Custom, and others, with
Fresh { *Sallad Oil, Box Figs, Box and Cask Raisins, And Zante Currants.*
Wholesale and Retail.
July 28th.

WANTED,
In a Family, a middle aged Woman, who can bring a good Recommendation, to whom generous Wages will be given.—Inquire of the Printer. *July* 29.

LOST, on Tuesday last, between Mr. John Congdon's and the State-House, a SILVER WATCH. Whoever has found the same, and will leave it at Mr. Congdon's, or return it to the Owner, THOMAS COGGESHALL, shall be handsomely rewarded.
Newport, 29th July, 1800.

Notice is hereby given to all Persons having Demands against the Estate of *PATIENCE CONGDON*, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, to exhibit their Accounts for Settlement to the Subscribers; and those indebted, are requested to make immediate Payment to
FRANCES NORTHUP, Administratrix.
GEORGE LAWTON, Administrator.
North-Kingstown, July 25, 1800.

Rhode-Island District, &c.

BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Honorable the District Court for Rhode-Island District:—Notice is hereby given, that there will be exposed for Sale at Public Auction, in Newport, on Thursday the Thirty-first Day of July inst. at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, a Quantity of damaged SEALING PLANK, for the Benefit of the Owners, and all concerned in the Ship Semiramis, Benjamin Pierce, late Commander.
W. PECK, *Marshal.*
Newport, July 26, 1800.

[*FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.*]

WAX-WORK.

MOULTHROP & DAVENPORT,
Respectfully inform the Public, that they have opened a new and elegant Exhibition of
WAX-FIGURES,
At the House of Mr. *BENJAMIN REYNOLDS*, at the Corner of the Ferry-Wharf Lane, Thames-street,
This Exhibition consists of Twenty-five *Figures as large as Life, among which are the following Characters*, viz.
1. A striking Likeness of his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, represented as re-assuming the Sword in Defence of his Country.
2. In another Apartment the illustrious Hero is represented as fallen a Victim to Death, his Lady and Domestics are weeping around him.
3. A Likeness of Admiral Sir Sydney Smith.
4. Doctor Ezra Stiles, late President of Yale-College.
5. Sir Charles Grandison, his Lady and a beautiful Child.
6. Job in his Afflictions, represented as smitten with Biles.
7. Maternal Affection, represented by a Lady with Two Children.
8. A Lady representing a Beauty of Maryland.
9. A Lady representing a Beauty of New-Haven.
10. A Lady representing a Beauty of Rhode-Island.
11. The Country Clown, paying his Addresses to his Girl.
12. An Indian Chief dressed in his War Habit, with a Tomahawk and Scalping-Knife in his Hands, and sundry other Figures.

This Exhibition will be opened from 9 o'Clock in the Morning till 9 in the Evening, and will be removed from this Town in a few Days. Therefore all those who wish to see this Collection must improve the Opportunity.

*** *Admission*, One Quarter of a Dollar *for grown Persons, and Half Price for children.*

himself and the King of Prussia, for the purpose of terminating the present hostilities on the continent; and he has publicly declared, that he withdrew from the scene of warfare, because he did not choose to be made the dupe of the ambition of Austria, or the views, whatever they may be, of the British Cabinet."

A letter from Capt. Tarris, of the brig Mary, dated St. Croix, June 24, says, "A ship loaded with Coffee, &c. from Batavia, has been recently taken, and carried into Cayenne."

A letter from an officer on board the frigate Philadelphia, Capt. Decatur, announces the re-capture of a valuable American vessel.

NEW-YORK, July 9.

Yesterday afternoon we had the pleasure of witnessing the arrival of the United States ship Adams, Capt. Morris, from an almost ten months cruise.

Several of the Adams' convoy arrived at the Quarantine Ground yesterday, among which is the brig General Lindeman from St. Croix. Dr. Adoms, formerly of this city, who came passenger in this brig, got up to town last evening——He informs us, that the day he sailed, Mr. Murphy, merchant, of St. Thomas, told him they had just received news of the capture of another homeward bound American Indiaman, by a French privateer from Guadaloupe. The Indiaman had arrived at Guadaloupe.

July 18.

Last evening arrived here the French privateer schooner La Pique, a prize to the Connecticut sloop of war, Capt. Tryon, captured the 1st of June.

And yesterday afternoon arrived at the quarantine-ground, the French privateer Unity, a prize to the same ship. They both belonged to Guadaloupe, and have been very successful against our unprotected vessels.

July 19.

On the 19th of May the trial of *Napper Tandy* came on in the Irish court of King's Bench; when Sir J. Crauford, the British resident at Hamburg, having proved that the prisoner would have had sufficient time to have taken the benefit of the Fugitive Bill had he not been arrested, the Jury found a verdict of acquittal. The attorney-general, of course, consented to withdraw all proceedings against Harvey Morris. They were, however, both remanded to prison by the directions of the court. It is understood that Napper Tandy will be tried for High Treason, as his present acquittal amounts only to a declaration that he does not come within the force of the act which adjudged him and the others therein named to be guilty unless they surrendered before a determinate time. The speech of the celebrated pleader *Curran*, in defence of Mr. Tandy, is said to be a *chef d'œuvre* of forensic eloquence.

Yesterday morning the United States Frigate President, Commodore Truxton, hauled out into the stream from the upper ship yard. We understand that she has almost completed her complement of men, and will sail on a cruise in a few days.

Capt. Goodrich, from Teneriffe, informs that on the 30th of May, a French 20 gun brig arrived there in 20 days from Brest, called the Volney; the captain of which informed the Governor, that he had positive orders not to capture or molest any American vessels; and further that he had met three American vessels on his passage from Brest, and supplied them with provisions.—On the same day arrived there, the French privateer ship La Mouche, of 16 guns, Capt. Placard with an English Guineaman her prize, taken after an engagement of 4 hours.

The Committee appointed by Congress to draught and report a system of government for the district of Columbia, are now in session in the city of Washington.

The above Committee, we believe, consists of Messrs. Lee and Evans, of Virginia and Mr. Craik of Maryland.

A gentleman from Guadaloupe informs that in fixteen days there were forty-two American vessels captured and brought in there.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, July 1.

"Five persons on whom false keys were found, were this day brought up from the Point and lodged in prison, on suspicion of being part of the gang who have recently committed such repeated depredations on the property of our citizens."

From a French Journal of the 17th May we learn, that Paul I. has prohibited the English at Petersburg from quitting that city until further orders.

July 20.

The large and elegant house built for the President of the United States, was sold last Tuesday, at the Coffee-house, Philadelphia, for the sum of *Twenty-four thousand dollars*. The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania are the purchasers.

On the night of the 10th inst. a most daring attempt was made on the Secretary of State's Office, in the city of Washington. The villains entered, it is supposed, by one of the windows, broke open the desks, and stole about one hundred and fifty dollars, which belonged to some of the gentlemen in the office. Their object appears to have been money, as none of the public documents are missing.—No traces have been yet discovered of the perpetraters.

LITCHFIELD, July 1.

About two weeks since Mr. Timothy Harrison, originally of the Parish of South-Farms in this town, was accidentally killed at the Great Bend (Susquehannah) by the discharge of a musket. Mr. Harrison had blowed into the muzzle of the gun, and imagining he felt the air pass through the pan, sportingly challenged a young lady of the family to take aim and fire, assuring her the piece was not loaded;—fatally, however, it went off, and the unfortunate man fell dead upon the spot, a buck shot penetrating his brain. The charge, indeed, was but feeble, barely having force for execution at a few yards distance; which circumstance must have deceived Mr. Harrison, and led him into the lamentable presumption.—He was a gold and silversmith—very ingenious and inventive. Some time since he attempted to establish a Type-foundery at Philadelphia, and executed several neat specimens of Printing-Letter; but like many of his enterprising countrymen, failed for want of capital, and through lack of public aid.

BOSTON, July 19.

EFFECT OF THE COW-POX.

We hear that Dr. Waterhouse has received the matter of the Cow-Pox, from England, and that the inoculation of it has succeeded in one of his children. Upwards of thirty thousand persons of all ages have passed safely through this disease.

On Tuesday last arrived here, from her station off the West-Indies, the United States frigate Boston, George Little, Esq; Commander. To the vigilance and naval skill of this able and meritorious officer, is to be attributed the excellent order in which the ship is returned to port, after an absence of twelve months, the general health of the seamen, and the success which has attended her cruize. The crew, we understand, are immediately to be paid off, and the vessel put to sea again with all possible despatch.

Toussaint, by Proclamation, has declared all the ports in the Southern parts of St. Domingo, in a state of Blockade;—that is, from the ports of Miraguane, and Acquin, to, and comprehending those of Quiberon and Jeremie;—and solicits all American, Spanish and French ships of war, to capture all vessels entering those ports. This is done to prevent supplies reaching Rigaud.

An Amsterdam article of the 14th of May says, the Batavian Republic will soon have a new fleet completely equipped, of 18 ships of the line, 2 of them of 80 guns—to be commanded by Admiral de Winter.

Yesterday anchored in the road, his Britannic Majesty's ship St. Albans of 64 guns Capt. Pender, from New-York. This ship is said to have 50,000l. sterling in specie on board; the product of Bills of Exchange sold in the United States. Such is the established credit of the British government that its bills bear the highest premium at market.

Great-Britain has 652 ships in commission—of which 139 are of the line.

NEW-BEDFORD, July 25.

On the 21st inst. arrived in town, Capt. Andrew Gardner, late master of the ship Rebecca, of this port—He informs, that the Rebecca was captured (on her return from the Pacific ocean, fully loaded with sperm oil) on the 14th of June, in lat. 24. 30. lon. 50. by a French privateer, from Guadaloupe, [the same which made the numerous captures mentioned in our paper of the 27th ult.] Capt. Gardner and all hands, excepting one white and three black men, were taken on board the privateer, and two days afterwards put on board the schooner Atlantic, of Wiscasset, bound to St. Kitts with lumber, together with the other Americans on board, making 30 in the whole. The privateer had during her cruise captured *fourteen* American vessels, the last was the brig William, of Baltimore bound to Barbados.

Accounts have been received, that the Rebecca has been retaken by an English privateer, and arrived at Liverpool, N. S.

Sailed—July 23, sloop Freelove & Polly, Mosher, for Nova-Scotia, with Capt. Gardner, and one of the owners of the ship Rebecca, of this port, lately taken by the French and retaken by the English, as mentioned above.

NEWPORT, *July* 29.

Last Sunday arrived here the Ship Resource, Capt. Pierce, of Providence, in 183 Days from Canton.

The United States Frigate Gen. Greene, lately from the Havanna, put into the Bay of Chesapeake on the 12th inst. and after landing Gen. Wilkinson and Family, and Mr. Charles Ross, of Philadelphia, sailed for this Port.

The Chesapeake of 44 Guns, Capt. Barron; and the Scammel Sloop, of 14 Guns, are arrived in the Delaware.

A Letter of Marque from Guadaloupe, laden with Sugar and Coffee, was carried into St. Kitts, on the 16th June, by the United States Brig Eagle; and Two Days afterward the United States Schooner Enterprize, Capt. Shaw, carried into the above Port the French Privateer Schooner Cygnet, of 4 Guns, and upwards of 60 Men, which she had captured, after an Engagement of Three-Quarters of an Hour.

A Son of Gen. Fayette has joined the Consular Army of Reserve at Dijon.

At the anniversary Commencement of Harvard College, in Cambridge, on the 16th Inst. the Honorary Degree of *Doctor of Physic*, was conferred on Dr. *Benjamin Mason*, of this Town.

Died.]—At Jamestown, Mrs. *Sarah Cottrell*, Relict of the late Mr. Nathaniel Cottrell, of that Town, in the 55th Year of her Age.

BABY BALLS.

The following is an extract from *Hannah Moore*'s Strictures on the modern system of female education, a work highly applauded by the English Reviewers.

"TO every thing there is a season, and a time for every purpose under Heaven, said the wise man; but he said it before the invention of *baby balls*—This modern device is a sort of triple conspiracy against the innocence, the health, and the happiness of children; thus, by factitious amusements to rob them of the relish for the simple joys, the unbought delights which naturally belong to their blooming season *is like blotting out spring from the year*. To sacrifice the true and proper enjoyments of sprightly and happy children, is to make them pay a dear and disproportionate price for their artificial pleasures—They step at once from the nursery to the ball-room; and by a preposterous change of habits are thinking of *dressing themselves* at an age when they used to be *dressing their dolls*.—Instead of bounding with the unrestrained freedom of wood-nymphs, over hill and dale, their cheeks flushed with health, and their hearts overflowing with happiness, these gay little creatures are shut up all the morning demurely practising the *pas grave*, and transacting the serious business of acquiring a new step for the evening, with more cost of time and pains than it would have taken to acquire twenty new ideas."

[Inserted by Request.]

Newport, 16th June, 1800.

VOTED, That no Cow be at large on the Common in the town of Newport, between the 20th day of April and the 20th of November, between the hours of nine at night and four in the morning, on the penalty of being impounded and treated in all respects as horses found at large on the common way now by Law are treated; and that no man who owns more than an acre of land, or any one whose estate is estimated at five hundred dollars or upwards, shall be allowed to pasture a Cow on the Common.

A true copy from the records:
Witness,
JONATHAN ALMY, *Town-Clerk.*

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1800.

July.	Thermo. 7 A.M.	Deg.	Thermo. 3 P.M.	Wind. 7 A.M.	Wind. 3 P.M.	Weather. 7 A.M.	Weather. 3 P.M.
22	65		68	NE.	SE.	Fair.	Do.
23	65		70	NE.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
24	69		73	SW.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
25	69		76	SW.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
26	73		83½	SW.	NW.	Fair.	Do.
27	76		81	N.	SE.	Fair.	Do.
28	65		76	SE.	SE.	Fair.	Do.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, July 28.

Entered,	From
Brig Agenoria, Delouisy,	Boston
Schooner Betsy, Woodward,	Ditto
Sukey, Hallet,	Ditto
Sloop Fame, Brown,	New-York
Lark, Luther,	Camden
Schooner Betsy, White,	New-Bedford
Cleared,	**For**
Brig Greenwich, Tayer,	Havanna
Sloop Little Charlotte, Cornell,	Leghorn
Semiramis, Marshall,	New-York
Ranger, Bliven,	Ditto
Schooner Hetty, Shores,	Camden
Elizabeth, Tisdale,	New-London

Just received from New-York, and for Sale,
By NATHAN B. MILLER,
A Consignment of BROWN STOUT and LONDON PORTER.
July 28.

CORN, for Sale, on board the Schooner CHARLOTTE, Capt. Butler lying at Capt. *John Coggeshall*'s Wharf.——Also for Sale on said Wharf, ROCK SALT from One to a Thousand Bushels.
Newport, July 28, 1800.

FOR SALE,

The fast sailing Brig Hope, Burthen 120 Tons, 9 Months old, can be put in Order for Sea in a few Days.

ALSO,

40 Boxes white Havanna Sugar,
59 Do. brown Do.
Imported in said Brig.
New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel.——Apply to
E. SHEARMAN & SON.
Newport, 29th July, 1800.

HAZARD & GARDNER

Can now furnish those who have flattered them with their Custom, and others, with

Fresh { *Sallad Oil,* / *Box Figs,* / *Box and Cask Raisins,* / *And Zante Currants.*

Wholesale and Retail.
July 28th.

WANTED,

In a Family, a middle aged Woman, who can bring a good Recommendation, to whom generous Wages will be given.—Inquire of the Printer. *July* 29.

LOST, on Tuesday last, between Mr. John Congdon's and the State-House, a SILVER WATCH. Whoever has found the same, and will leave it at Mr. Congdon's, or return it to the Owner, Thomas Coggeshall, shall be handsomely rewarded.
Newport, 29th July, 1800.

Notice is hereby given to all Persons having Demands against the Estate of *Patience Congdon*, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, to exhibit their Accounts for Settlement to the Subscribers; and those indebted, are requested to make immediate Payment to
Frances Northup, Administratrix.
George Lawton, Administrator.
North-Kingstown, July 25, 1800.

Rhode-Island District, &c.

BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Honorable the District Court for Rhode-Island District:—Notice is hereby given, that there will be exposed for Sale at Public Auction, in Newport, on Thursday the Thirty-first Day of July inst. at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, a Quantity of damaged Sealing Plank, for the Benefit of the Owners, and all concerned in the Ship Semiramis, Benjamin Pierce, late Commander.

W. PECK, *Marshal.*
Newport, July 26, 1800.

[*FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.*]

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6. Job in his Afflictions, represented as smitten with Biles.

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SONG,

Written for the Anniversary of the Liverpool (England)

MARINE SOCIETY.

[Publiſhed September, 1799.]

WHAT is life but an ocean, precarious as thoſe
Which ſurrounds this terraqueous ball?
What is man but a bark, often laden with woes,
What is death but the harbour of all?
On our paſſage, to-day may be mild and ſerene,
And our loftieſt canvaſs be ſhewn,
While to-morrow, fierce tempeſts may blacken the ſcene.
And our maſts by the board may be gone.

On life's roſy morn, with a proſperous breeze,
We all our light ſails may diſplay,
With a cloudleſs horizon may ſweep at our eaſe,
And of ſorrow ne'er feel the ſalt ſpray:
But, ere we have reached our meridian, the gale
From the point of ill-fortune may blow,
And the ſun of our being all cheerleſs and pale,
May ſet in the wild waves of woe.

Experience, when bound o'er the turbulent waves
Remembers that ills may ariſe,
And with ſedulous care, ere the danger he braves,
His bark with ſpare tackle ſupplies;
So you, on life's ocean, with provident minds,
Have here a ſpare anchor ſecur'd,
With which, in deſpite of adverſity's winds,
The helpleſs will one day be moor'd.

When the ſtrong arm of winter upliſts the blue main,
And ſnow-ſtorms and ſhip-wrecks abound,
When hollow cheek'd famine inflicts the fell pain,
And the ſwamp flings deſtruction around;
When the folly of rulers embroils human kind,
And myriads are robb'd of their breath;
This wiſe inſtitution may come o'er the mind,
And may ſoften the pillow of death.

The poor widow'd mourner, the ſweet prattling throng,
And the veteran, whoſe powers are no more,
Shall here find an arm to defend them from wrong,
And to chace meagre WANT from their door:
This is *tempering the wind to the lamb newly ſhorn*,
This is following the ant's prudent ways;
And, O bleſt Inſtitution! the child yet unborn,
With rapture ſhall liſp forth thy praiſe.

JOHN EARL, jun.
AND
SAMUEL WHITEHORNE,

Inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have formed a Copartnerſhip in Trade, under the Firm of

EARL & WHITEHORNE,

And propoſe having a general Aſſortment of *Groceries* and *Ship-Chandlery*, at their Stores on Major Handy's Wharf,

By Wholeſale and Retail.

They have now on Hand,

Old 4th Proof Cogniac BRANDY,

MADEIRA, Sherry, Teneriffe—and Claret WINES.
Loaf and brown Sugars.
Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea TEAS.
Coffee
Currants
Raiſins
Figs
Almonds
Alexandria & New-York ſuperfine and fine Flour
Middlings
Eſſence Spruce
Muſtard
Black Pepper
Sweet Oil
Ginger
Starch
Hair-Powder.

Hibbert's beſt brown Stout and London Porter.

Tobacco by the Hogſhead; New-York Soap by the Box; Vinegar by the Barrel.

A L S O

Shot by the Bag or ſingle lb. Paints by the Keg; Sheet Lead; Brimſtone; Lamp-black; Sheathing Paper; Engliſh Duck; Mattraſſes; Quadrants; Charts; Screw Augers, from 1-4 to 8 4 Inches; and an Aſſortment of Ironmongery.

All of which will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable Terms, for Caſh or approved Notes.

They will alſo tranſact Buſineſs on Commiſſion.

Newport, July 15 1800.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A Variety of ſuperfine broad Cloths of the moſt faſhionable Colours—and Gentlemen's beſt Beaver Hats, of the neweſt Taſte.

Newport, June 3, 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island

GOOD Retailing Molaſſes per Hogſhead; Old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum, per Hogſhead or Barrel; firſt Quality Georgia Tobacco per Ditto; Cordage of all Sizes, per Ton or Hundred; Swede's Iron, flat and ſquare Bars, per Ton or Hundred; Souchong and Bohea Teas, per Cheſt or Dozen; Ruſſia and Ravens Duck; Meſs and prime Pork, per Barrel; Rock Salt per Buſhel.

Alſo Linens; Diapers; Checks; large and ſmall Table-Cloths.

Newport, May 26, 1800.

NICHOLAS GEFFROY,

WATCH-MAKER,

Next Door South of Meſſieurs GARDNER and DEAN's Auction-Room, Thames-Street, Newport,

Has for Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

LONDON and Geneva Watches, and elegant Time-Pieces, imported by the laſt Arrivals direct from the Manufactories; all kinds of Jewellery, of the neateſt make and faſhion; gentlemen's gold and ſilver Epaulette's; plated and braſs Candleſticks; Britannias and plated Tea-Pots; gold and ſilver Dirks; ſmall Swords and Hangers; plated Bits, Stirrups and Spurs; Tea-Trays in ſets or ſingle; Caſtors; And-Irons, Shovel and Tongs, of the neweſt faſhions; Cutlery Ware of all kinds; Night and Day-Glaſſes; ladies and gentlemen's Pocket-Books; Dreſſing-Caſes of all kinds; Suſpenders and Truſſes; Horſe-Whips; Razors; Hopkins's famous Razor Strops; beſt Beaver Hats; Perfumery of all kinds from London and Paris; Hair-Powder and Starch; Barley-Sugar, and Sugar-Plumbs of all kinds; Spaniſh Segars; with a great Variety of other Articles, too numerous to detail in an Advertiſement.

He repairs Watches, of any conſtruction; and all kinds of Silverſmith's and Jewellery work, done at the ſhorteſt notice.

He purchaſes Old Gold and Silver at the higheſt going Prices. *July 14.*

WHITE-LEAD, LINSEED-OIL.

A freſh Supply of the above Articles, with a general Aſſortment of PAINTER's COLOURS, for ſale by

JAMES TAYLOR, & CO.

☞ Drugs & Medicines, Wholeſale and Retail, as uſual.

Newport, April 7, 1800.

THOMAS HOWLAND,

BROKER,

Has for Sale, on good Terms,

New Rice in Tierces—White Havanna ſugar, of a ſuperior quality, in barrels and half-barrels—brown do. in boxes and barrels—Surinam do. in barrels—molaſſes, for retailing, in hogſheads and barrels—one hogſhead tobacco—one box tumblers and wine glaſſes—twenty barrels prime pork and beef—dutch quills per thouſand or hundred, and letter paper per ream—dowlas—platilles—ſheetings and German linens per piece—oil cloths—table carpets—Dutch laces and ribbons per do.—ivory combs per doz.—checks and German ſtripes per piece—flour per barrel—ſtrained oil per do.—a ſmall aſſortment of dry goods per retail—five dozen iron tea kettles per doz. or ſingle—a few boxes of 7 by 9 and 10 by 8 window glaſs.

Alſo a Houſe and Store ſituate in Tanner-ſtreet, extending 50 feet on ſaid ſtreet, and 50 feet on Newtown lane.

Newport, 7th July, 1800.

SUSAN FOWLER

Has, in addition to her former aſſortment, very handſome Morocco and cloth ſhoes, by the dozen or ſingle pair; kid ditto; leppet, embroidered and plain muſlins; elegant lace and cypreſs gauze for veils and trimmings; black ditto; ſhawls; black muſlins; white and colour'd kid gloves; common ditto; boys beaver hats.

Alſo, a new ſupply of China and Crockery.—All the above articles, with many others, ſhe will ſell as low as can be purchaſed in Newport.

Newport, 28th April, 1800.

ROBERT LAWTON

Begs Leave to acquaint his Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, that he has removed to the Houſe, at the North Corner of Baniſter's Wharf, in Thames-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe,

Where he has for Sale, as uſual,

An elegant Variety of FASHIONABLE GOODS, adapted to the preſent Seaſon, among which are a beautiful Aſſortment of Calicoes, Chintzes, Ginghams, Linens, Nankeens, Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, Do. White ribbed Cotton Stockings, Do. Hemp, Ladies black and white long Silk Gloves, Sarſnetts, Pelongs, Silk Shawls, &c. &c.

All which Goods will be ſold at a very low Advance.

☞ Juſt received by the Sloop General Greene, a beautiful Aſſortment of Luteſtrings, and Mens' beſt black Sattins.

Newport, July 28, 1800.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Bruſhes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Bruſhes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varniſh.
Black Ditto.
Window Glaſs & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, greund in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions to uſe them.

To be Sold, by

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

1000 Weight of excellent brown FLAX, 1000 White Do. and 100 Buſhels good Rye-Meal, Cheap for Caſh.——Alſo 1000 BOTTLES of different Sizes, from a Gallon to Half a Pint.

Weſt-India GOODS as uſual.

Newport, June 10, 1800.

Will ſtand at the Stable of Colonel *GEORGE IRISH*, in Middletown, this Seaſon, the noted Horſe YOUNG NIMROD, of Size, Figure, and Blood, which ſtood at the Stable of Nicholas Eaſton ſeveral Years paſt. Terms, Five Dollars for an inſured Colt, Three Dollars the Seaſon, and Two Dollars for a ſingle Leap.

May 19. 1800.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Has just Received by the last Ships, via Philadelphia, and has for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop in Thames-street.

A new Supply of

Engliſh and India GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching Seaſon, which makes his Aſſortment complete.

He has alſo for Sale, Window-Glaſs 10 by 12 per Box, and a very handſome Aſſortment of CUTLERY WARE, well aſſorted.

Likewiſe Pork per Barrel, and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead.

Any of the above Articles will be ſold cheap for Caſh or approved Notes.

Rhode-Island District, &c.

BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. Benjamin Bourn, Eſq; Judge of the Diſtrict Court for Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict:—There will be expoſed for Sale at Public Auction, on Thurſday, the Thirty-firſt Day of July inſt. as Eleven o'Clock A. M. the Sloop Juliet, as ſhe now lies at Col. Sherburne's Wharf in Newport; having been decreed forfeit, at a Special Diſtrict Court held at Briſtol in ſaid Diſtrict, on the Tenth Inſtant; for having been employed in tranſporting Slaves from the Coaſt of Africa to the Weſt-Indies.

W. PECK, *Marſhal.*

Newport, July 14, 1800.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

JOHN HAZARD, jun.
AND
BENJAMIN W. GARDNER,

Having formed a Connection in Trade, under the Firm of

HAZARD & GARDNER,

Are in Supply of a *CHOICE* Aſſortment of Groceries, to be diſpoſed of,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At their Stores—one Door North of Townſend's Coffee-Houſe—and No. 4, on Stevens's Wharf,

MADEIRA, Sherry, Malaga, Liſbon, Port—and Claret WINES.
Jamaica Spirits
St. Vincent's Rum
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy
Holland Gin
Gunpowder, Hyſon, Souchong—and Bohea TEAS.
Rice
Jordan Almonds
Frail Figs
Citron
Muſcatel Raiſins
Zante Currants
Cloves
Caſſia
Nutmegs
Mace
Allſpice
Black Pepper
Ginger
Engliſh Muſtard by the Pound or Bottle
Weſt-India Cayanne
Loaf and other Sugars
Molaſſes
Salad Oil
Capers, Olives
Lemons
Caſtile white and brown Soap
Spermaceti & Tallow mould Candles
Indigo
Poland Starch
Tobacco
Hair-Powder
Spaniſh Segars—and *Warranted Essence of Spruce.*

A L S O

Havanna white and brown Sugar by the Box.
Molaſſes by the Hogſhead or Barrel.
Freſh Raiſins by the Caſk.
Cogniac Brandy by the Pipe or Barrel.
Barcelona Ditto Do. Do.
Holland Gin Do. Do.
St. Vincent's Rum by the Hogſhead or Do.
Malaga Wine by the Quarter-Caſk.
Liſbon Do. Do.
Sherry Do. Pipe or Do.
Port Do. Do. Do.
Particular Madeira Do. Do. Do.

Chocolate by the Box; Tallow and Spermaceti Candles Ditto; Caſtile Soap Ditto; Muſcatel Raiſins Ditto; Figs and Almonds by the Frail; French Hair-Powder by the Box; Pipes by the Groſs; Spaniſh Segars by the Box.

Anguilla coarſe, and Liverpool fine SALT.

Town and Country Retailers are invited to Purchaſe; liberal Credit will be given them.

Newport, June 23, 1800.

FOR SALE,

The STORE, in the New-Lane, formerly the Property of Thomas Ruſſell. ——Apply to

W. HUNTER.

Newport, April 4, 1800.

TO BE SOLD,

The large and commodious Manſion Houſe, ſituate on Eaſton's Point, belonging to William Redwood. Said Houſe ſtands on a Lot of Ground 100 Feet Front, and 200 Feet Deep. Likewiſe the Wharf and Stores known by the Name of Holmes's Wharf. Situation equal to any in Newport. For further Information apply to

V. WIGHTMAN.

June 10, 1800.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM

Informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just Received,

A new Supply of

SPRING GOODS,

Of the lateſt Importation, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Alſo—A large Quantity of Floor and Stair Carpeting, by the Piece or Yard.

Newport, June 2, 1800.

JOHN BAKER

Has for Sale at his STORE, on Baniſter's Wharf,

A General Aſſortment of GROCERIES, of the firſt Quality.

Captains of Veſſels and others ſupplied with SEA-STORES, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may rely upon ſupplying themſelves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reaſonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his ſincere Thanks to his Cuſtomers and the Public for paſt, and ſolicits future Favours.

Newport, April 29, 1799.

SONG,

Written for the Anniversary of the Liverpool (England)

MARINE SOCIETY.

[Published September, 1799.]

WHAT is life but an ocean, precarious as thoſe
Which ſurrounds this terraqueous ball?
What is man but a bark, often laden with woes,
What is death but the harbour of all?
On our paſſage, to-day may be mild and ſerene,
And our loftieſt canvaſs be ſhewn,
While to-morrow, fierce tempeſts may blacken the ſcene.
And our maſts by the board may be gone.

On life's roſy morn, with a proſperous breeze,
We all our light ſails may diſplay,
With a cloudleſs horizon may ſweep at our eaſe,
And of ſorrow ne'er feel the ſalt ſpray:
But, ere we have reached our meridian, the gale
From the point of ill-fortune may blow,
And the ſun of our being all cheerleſs and pale,
May ſet in the wild waves of woe.

Experience, when bound o'er the turbulent waves
Remembers that ills may ariſe,
And with ſedulous care, ere the danger he braves,
His bark with ſpare tackle ſupplies;
So you, on life's ocean, with provident minds,
Have here a ſpare anchor ſecur'd,
With which, in deſpite of adverſity's winds,
The helpleſs will one day be moor'd.

When the ſtrong arm of winter uplifts the blue main,
And ſnow-ſtorms and ſhip-wrecks abound,
When hollow cheek'd famine inflicts the fell pain,
And the ſwamp flings deſtruction around;
When the folly of rulers embroils human kind,
And myriads are robb'd of their breath;
This wiſe inſtitution may come o'er the mind,
And may ſoften the pillow of death.

The poor widow'd mourner, the ſweet prattling throng,
And the veteran, whoſe powers are no more,
Shall here find an arm to defend them from wrong,
And to chace meagre WANT from their door:
This is *tempering the wind to the lamb newly ſhorn*,
This is following the ant's prudent ways;
And, O bleſt Inſtitution! the child yet unborn,
With rapture ſhall liſp forth thy praiſe.

JOHN EARL, jun.

AND

SAMUEL WHITEHORNE,

Inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have formed a Copartnerſhip in Trade, under the Firm of

EARL & WHITEHORNE,

And propoſe having a general Aſſortment of *Groceries* and *Ship-Chandlery*, at their Stores on Major Handy's Wharf,

By Wholeſale and Retail.

They have now on Hand,

Old 4th Proof Cogniac BRANDY,

MADEIRA, Sherry, Teneriffe—and Claret — WINES.

Loaf and brown Sugars.

Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea — Teas.

Coffee
Currants
Raiſins
Figs

Hibbert's beſt brown Stout and London Porter.

Tobacco by the Hogſhead; New-York Soap by the Box; Vinegar by the Barrel.

A L S O

Shot by the Bag or ſingle lb. Paints by the Keg; Sheet Lead; Brimſtone; Lamp-black; Sheathing Paper; Engliſh Duck; Mattraſſes; Quadrants; Charts; Screw Augers, from 1-4 to 8-4 Inches; and an aſſortment of Ironmongery.

All of which will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable Terms, for Caſh or approved Notes.

They will alſo tranſact Buſineſs on Commiſſion.

Newport, July 15 1800.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A Variety of ſuperfine broad Cloths of the moſt faſhionable Colours—and Gentlemen's beſt Beaver Hats, of the neweſt Taſte.

Newport, June 3, 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island

GOOD Retailing Molaſſes per Hogſhead; Old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum, per Hogſhead or Barrel; firſt Quality Georgia Tobacco per Ditto; Cordage of all Sizes, per Ton or Hundred; Swede's Iron, flat and ſquare Bars, per Ton or Hundred; Souchong and Bohea Teas, per Cheſt or Dozen; Ruſſia and Ravens Duck; Meſs and prime Pork, per Barrel; Rock Salt per Buſhel.

Alſo Linens; Diapers; Checks; large and ſmall Table-Cloths.

Newport, May 26, 1800.

NICHOLAS GEFFROY,

WATCH-MAKER,

Next Door South of Meſſieurs GARDNER and DEAN's Auction-Room, Thames-Street, Newport,

Has for Sale, WHOLESALE *and* RETAIL,

LONDON and Geneva Watches, and elegant Time-Pieces, imported by the laſt Arrivals direct from the Manufactories; all kinds of Jewellery, of the neateſt make and faſhion; gentlemen's gold and ſilver Epaulette's; plated and braſs Candleſticks; Britannias and plated Tea-Pots; gold and ſilver Dirks; ſmall Swords and Hangers; plated Bits, Stirrups and Spurs; Tea-Trays in ſets or ſingle; Caſtors; And-Irons, Shovel and Tongs, of the neweſt faſhions; Cutlery Ware of all kinds; Night and Day-Glaſſes; ladies and gentlemen's Pocket-Books; Dreſſing-Caſes of all kinds; Suſpenders and Truſſes; Horſe-Whips; Razors; Hopkins's famous Razor Strops; beſt Beaver Hats; Perfumery of all kinds from London and Paris; Hair-Powder and Starch; Barley-Sugar, and Sugar-Plumbs of all kinds; Spaniſh Segars; with a great Variety of other Articles, too numerous to detail in an Advertiſement.

He repairs Watches, of any conſtruction; and all kinds of Silverſmith's and Jewellery work, done at the ſhorteſt notice.

He purchaſes Old Gold and Silver at the higheſt going Prices. *July* 14.

WHITE-LEAD, LINSEED-OIL.

A freſh Supply of the above Articles, with a general Aſſortment of PAINTER's COLOURS, for ſale by

JAMES TAYLOR, & CO.

☞ Drugs & Medicines, Wholeſale and Retail, as uſual.

Newport, April 7, 1800.

THOMAS HOWLAND,

BROKER,

Has for Sale, on good Terms,

New Rice in Tierces—White Havanna ſugar, of a ſuperior quality, in barrels and half-barrels—brown do. in boxes and barrels—Surinam do. in barrels—molaſſes, for retailing, in hogſheads and barrels—one hogſhead tobacco—one box tumblers and wine glaſſes—twenty barrels prime pork and beef—dutch quills per thouſand or hundred, and letter paper per ream—dowlas—platilles—ſheetings and German linens per piece—oil cloths—table carpets—Dutch laces and ribbons per do.—ivory combs per doz.—checks and German ſtripes per piece—flour per barrel—ſtrained oil per do.—a ſmall aſſortment of dry goods per retail—five dozen iron tea kettles per doz. or ſingle—a few boxes of 7 by 9 and 10 by 8 window glaſs.

Alſo a Houſe and Store ſituate in Tanner-ſtreet, extending 50 feet on ſaid ſtreet, and 50 feet on Newtown lane.

Newport, 7th July, 1800.

SUSAN FOWLER

Has, in addition to her former aſſortment, very handſome Morocco and cloth ſhoes, by the dozen or ſingle pair; kid ditto; lappet, embroidered and plain muſlins; elegant lace and cypreſs gauze for veils and trimmings; black ditto; ſhawls; black muſlins; white and colour'd kid gloves; common ditto; boys beaver hats.

Alſo, a new ſupply of China and Crockery.—All the above articles, with many others, ſhe will ſell as low as can be purchaſed in Newport.

Newport, 28th April, 1800.

ROBERT LAWTON

Begs Leave to acquaint his Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, that he has removed to the Houſe, at the North Corner of Baniſter's Wharf, in Thames-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe,

Where he has for Sale, as uſual,

An elegant Variety of FASHIONABLE GOODS, adapted to the preſent Seaſon, among which are a beautiful Aſſortment of Calicoes, Chintzes, Ginghams, Linens, Nankeens, Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, Do. White ribbed Cotton Stockings, Do. Hemp, Ladies black and white long Silk Gloves, Sarſnetts, Pelongs, Silk Shawls, &c. &c.

All which Goods will be ſold at a very low Advance.

☞ Juſt received by the Sloop General Greene, a beautiful Aſſortment of Lute-ſtrings, and Mens' beſt black Sattins.

Newport, July 28, 1800.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Bruſhes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Bruſhes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varniſh.
Black Ditto.
Window Glaſs & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions to uſe them.

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1000 Weight of excellent brown FLAX, 1000 White Do. and 100 Buſhels good Rye-Meal, Cheap for Caſh.——Alſo 1000 BOTTLES of different Sizes, from a Gallon to Half a Pint.

Weſt-India GOODS as uſual.

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Liſbon Do. Do.
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Port Do. Do. Do.
Particular Madeira Do. Do. Do.

Chocolate by the Box; Tallow and Spermaceti Candles Ditto; Caſtile Soap Ditto; Muſcatel Raiſins Ditto; Figs and Almonds by the Frail; French Hair-Powder by the Box; Pipes by the Groſs; Spaniſh Segars by the Box.

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